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Report of the Proceedings

OF THE

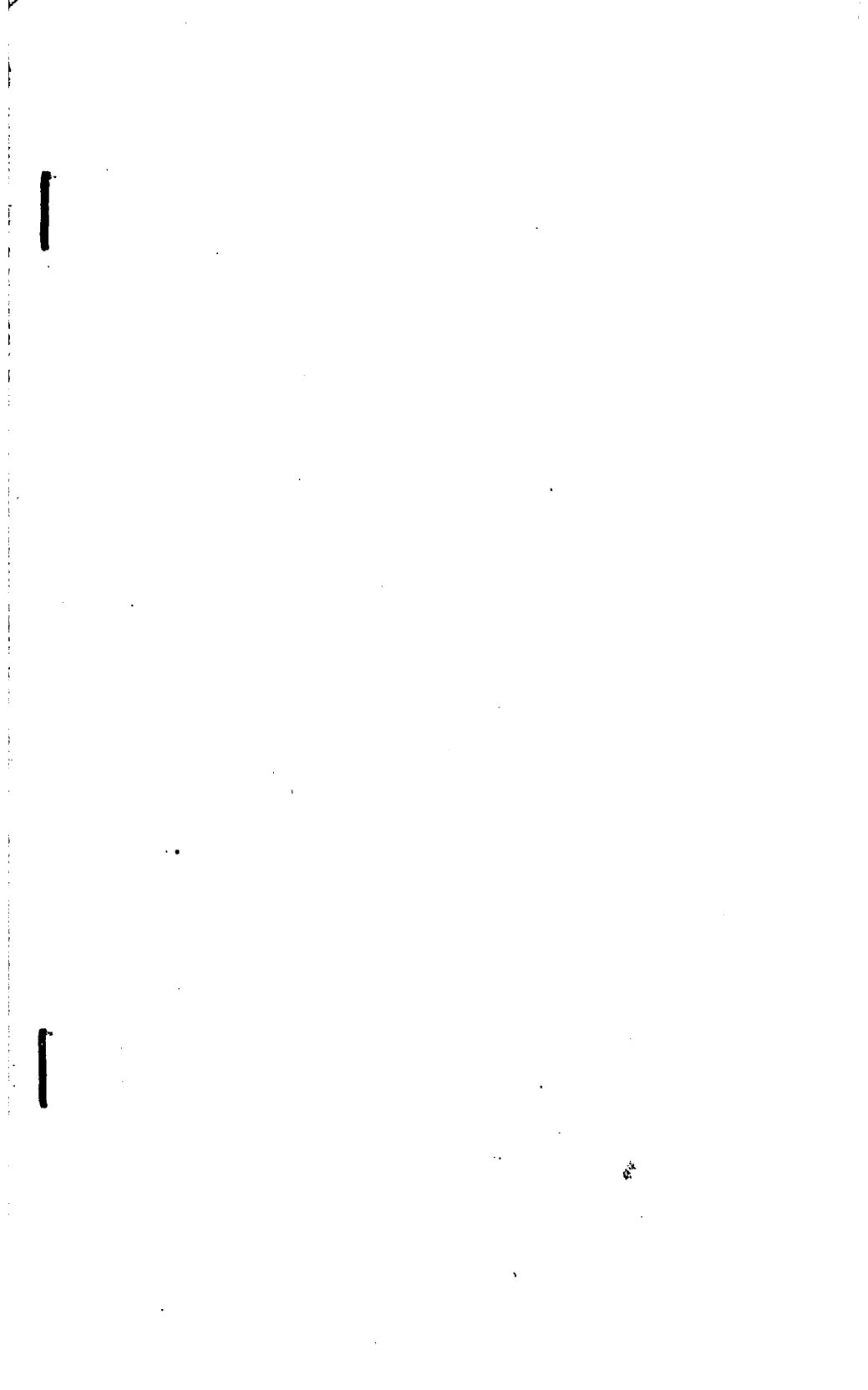
Illinois Pharmaceutical
Association



The Sixteenth Annual Meeting

1895







PRESIDENT F. LEUDER.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ILLINOIS
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

AT ITS
Sixteenth Annual Meeting,
HELD AT
PEORIA, JULY 24, 25, 26, 1895,

WITH THE
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

AND THE
State Pharmacy Law.

FRANK FLEURY, SECRETARY,
SPRINGFIELD.
1895.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1894-5.

President.

F. LUEDER, PEORIA.

First Vice-President.

T. S. ARNOLD, WATSEKA.

Second Vice-President.

GEO. F. LUTHRINGER, PETERSBURG.

Third Vice-President.

ELMER E. DAY, ELGIN.

Treasurer.

H. LEE HATCH, JACKSONVILLE.

Secretary.

FRANK FLEURY, SPRINGFIELD.

*Executive Committee.*Pres. F. LUEDER, Peoria, *Chairman.*

1st District	I. W. BLOOD,	Chicago.
2d "	A. ACKERMANN,	Chicago.
3d "	THOS. WHITFIELD,	Chicago.
4th "	THOS. V. WOOTEN,	Chicago.
5th "	FRED. A. THAYER,	Chicago.
6th "	HENRY GOETZ,	Chicago.
7th "	W. A. DYCHE,	Evanston.
8th "	L. L. HIATT,	Wheaton.
9th "	A. J. YAW,	Belvidere.
10th "	G. HENRY SOHRBECK,	Moline.
11th "	J. S. MURPHY,	Pontiac.
12th "	A. A. CULVER,	Momence.
13th "	W. FAULKNER,	Champaign.
14th "	F. H. VONACHEN,	Peoria.
15th "	J. C. DUNBAR,	Monmouth.
16th "	T. C. LOEHR,	Carlinville.
17th "	R. N. DODDS,	Springfield.
18th "	C. W. KEISER,	Moweaqua.
19th "	WM. BOWER,	Olney.
20th "	W. G. CARROTHERS,	Fairfield.
21st "	THOMAS KNOEBEL,	East St. Louis.
22d "	PAUL G. SCHUH,	Cairo.

Local Secretary.

THOS. J. KAVANAUGH, Peoria.

COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1894-5.

Legislation.

L. C. HOGAN, Chicago.

R. C. HATTENHAUER, La Salle.

J. C. BORCHERDT, Chicago.

Papers and Queries.

W. K. FORSYTH, Chicago.

H. M. EHRLICHER, Pekin.

HERMAN FRY, Chicago.

J. HESCHONG, Peoria.

U. S. Pharmacopœia.

C. S. HALLBERG, Chicago.

P. F. A. RUDNICK, Chicago.

J. J. SCHUBERT, Kankakee.

Trade Interests and Inter-State League Affairs.

EMIL THIELE, Chicago.

E. VON HERMANN, Chicago.

T. J. KAVANAUGH, Peoria.

Adulteration.

J. E. HUBER, Peoria.

C. F. HARTWIG, Chicago.

GEORGE F. LESTER, Arrowsmith.

Prize Essays.

L. C. HOGAN, Chicago.

OSCAR OLDBERG, Chicago.

O. F. FISCHER, Chicago.

Unofficial Formulas.

S. M. ZINDT, Chicago.

H. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Alton.

C. F. PRICKETT, Centralia.

On Deceased Members.

FRANK FLEURY, Springfield.

J. E. GRUBB, Chicago.

I. N. COFFEE, Cairo.

Board of Pharmacy Records.

W. P. BOYD, Arcola.

L. C. DECK, Girard.

C. W. WATSON, Greenville.

Membership.

T. H. PATTERSON, Chicago.

SAM COFFINBERRY, Peoria.

CHARLES NADLER, Peru.

P. M. POST, Murphysboro.

M. B. TRAVIS, Saybrook.

J. S. FRANTZ, Danville.

C. H. GRUBE, Robinson.

H. F. W. SPILVER, Mansfield.

JOSHUA H. GRACE, Harrisburg.

Committee on Arrangements, 1895.

JOHN HESCHONG, Peoria.

A. W. H. REEN, Peoria.

ALBERT ZIMMERMANN, Peoria.

W. M. BENTON, Peoria.

H. H. GARDNER, Peoria.

T. J. KAVANAUGH, Loc. Sec'y, Peoria. FRITZ LUEDER, Peoria.

DELEGATES, 1894-95.

Am. Pharm. Association, Denver, Colorado, 1895.

FRED. M. SCHMIDT, Chicago. S. E. BISHOP, Chicago.
 PAUL G. SCHUH, Cairo. CHAS. ZIMMERMANN, Peoria.
 A. S. WRIGHT, Woodstock.

Nat. Wholesale Drug. Association, 1895.

EMIL THIELE, Chicago. E. VON HERMANN, Chicago.
 T. J. KAVANAUGH, Peoria.

American Medical Association, 1895.

C. F. NORTH, Chicago. BRUNO H. GOLL, Chicago.
 ALLEN BRADLEY, Mason City. C. W. FAWCETT, Astoria.
 H. STEINGOETTER, Belleville.

Illinois Medical Association, 1895.

Dr. F. H. SCHEMBS, Chicago. Dr. T. H. PATTERSON, Chicago.
 N. L. KRONE, Decatur.

Missouri Pharm. Association, Excelsior Springs, 2d Tuesday June, 1895.

Dr. H. LEE HATCH, Jacksonville. THOMAS KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.
 H. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Alton.

Iowa Pharm. Association, Stone Lake, 2d Tuesday June, 1895.

J. A. HUBBARD, East Dubuque. L. A. SCHMIDT, Rock Island.
 WM. SINIGER, Galena.

Michigan Pharm. Association, 1895.

W. BODEMANN, Chicago. A. T. FLEISCHER, Chicago.
 C. W. GRASSLY, Chicago.

Wisconsin Pharm. Association, Sheboygan, Aug. 14-16, 1895.

J. A. POOLE, Morris. F. C. SCHAPPER, Chicago.
 E. A. BUCKHOLZ, Joliet.

Indiana Pharm. Association, 1895.

W. P. BOYD, Arcola. J. F. G. HELMER, Paxton.
 I. ZINSER, Washington.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association met at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Friday, November 16, 1894, pursuant to call of the president.

ROLL CALL.

Present President Lueder, Peoria; Treasurer Hatch, Jacksonville; Secretary Fleury, Springfield, and committeemen I. W. Blood, Chicago; Thos. Whitfield, Chicago; Thos. V. Wooten, Chicago; L. L. Hiatt, Wheaton; A. J. Yaw, Belvidere; G. Henry Sohrbeck, Moline; A. A. Culver, Moline; F. H. Vonachen, Peoria. A quorum of the committee being present, president called the meeting to order and proceeded to business.

The first order of business was selecting twenty-five names for the voting card 1895, to succeed Mr. H. H. Green, Bloomington, whose term expires December 30, 1895.

AT LARGE.—H. Lee Hatch, Jacksonville; Paul Behrens, Chicago; H. C. Porter, Rockford. (1) T. H. Patterson, Chicago; (2) Wm. Mehl, Chicago; (3) J. H. Wilson, Chicago; (4) Wm. G. Morris, Chicago; (5) C. F. Hartwig, Chicago; (6) H. J. Bate, Chicago; (7) W. W. Pearce, Waukegan; (8) John B. Chase, Aurora; (9) W. C. Jungkunz, Freeport; (10) G. A. Anthony, Kewanee; (11) Wm. Duncan, Ottawa; (12) T. S. Arnold, Watseka; (13) W. P. Boyd, Arcola; (14) H. M. Ehrlicher, Pekin; (15) Geo. B. Canode, Monmouth; (16) Edward Smith, Carrollton; (17) Chas. H. Tyler, Decatur; (18) Jas. A. Livers, Sullivan; (19) C. H. Grube, Robinson; (20) E. Eberwine, Shawneetown; (21) Louis Schenck, New Athens; (22) Chas. Otrich, Anna.

On motion of Mr. Culver, the month for holding the annual meeting, 1895, July, was designated.

On motion of Mr. Culver, the place for holding the next meeting was left to the council of administration of executive committee.

On motion of Mr. Vonachen, the executive committee proceeded to select a council of administration, to be composed of five members together with the president and secretary, who are to conduct the business for executive committee. The following were selected: Messrs. Culver, Sohrbeck, Vonachen, Blood, and Hatch, who, with the president and secretary, constitute the council of administration.

On motion of Mr. Vonachen, the question of increasing the membership was referred to the council of administration.

On motion of Mr. Hiatt, the president and secretary were authorized to have the proceedings of the 1893 and 1894 meetings printed.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

Miss Carrie M. Hanson, Chicago, official stenographer, 1894 meeting.....	\$65 00
H. W. Rokker, Springfield, printing for secretary.....	25 75
F. Fleury, secretary, stamps.....	3 00

On motion of Dr. Hatch, the committee meeting adjourned.

F. LUEDER,

Attest,

President.

F. FLEURY, *Secretary.*

Meeting of the council of administration of the executive committee held in Springfield, Thursday, January 3, 1895, pursuant to call.

Present President Lueder, Secretary Fleury, Messrs. Blood, Chicago; Hatch, Jacksonville; and Vonachen, Peoria.

The question of selecting a place of meeting, July, 1895, was considered. An invitation was extended from Peoria to meet there July 24, 25, and 26, and accepted.

The resignation of Mr. F. C. Parker, of Quincy, as one of the three selected as nominees for member of Board of Pharmacy was accepted and the name of Mr. A. A. Culver, of Momence, selected to fill the vacancy.

The Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., of Bloomington, was awarded the contract for printing the proceedings, 1893 and 1894, they being the lowest bidders.

The secretary was authorized to have 1,000 lithographed certificates of membership printed, and make out one to each person who has paid dues without extra charge.

The business having been completed the council of administration adjourned.

F. LUEDER,

Chairman.

Attest,

F. FLEURY, *Secretary.*

Copy of voting card sent to every registered pharmacist in the state, with his 1895 certificate.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 1, 1895.

To the Registered Pharmacists of Illinois:

The following have been nominated by the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association for the vacancy on the State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois, caused by the expiration of the term of office of Mr. H. H. Green, Bloomington, Dec. 30, 1895.

Please put a cross before the names of five of the persons named below, sign card and mail to me. You cannot vote but for five persons, and your vote is null and void if you vote for more than five, or if you cast five votes for one person.

AT LARGE.

H. LEE HATCH, Jacksonville.

P. J. BEHRENS, Chicago.

H. C. PORTER, Rockford.

District 1—T. H. PATTERSON, Chicago.

" 2—WILLIAM MEHL, Chicago.

" 3—J. H. WILSON, Chicago.

" 4—W. G. MORRIS, Chicago.

" 5—C. F. HARTWIG, Chicago.

" 6—H. J. BATE, Chicago.

" 7—W. W. PEARCE, Waukegan.

" 8—J. B. CHASE, Aurora.

" 9—W. F. JUNGKUNZ, Freeport.

" 10—G. A. ANTHONY, Kewanee.

" 11—W. D. DUNCAN, Ottawa.

" 12—T. S. ARNOLD, Watseka.

" 13—W. P. BOYD, Arcola.

" 14—H. M. EHRLICHER, Pekin.

" 15—G. B. CANODE, Monmouth.

" 16—EDWARD SMITH, Carrollton.

" 17—C. H. TYLER, Decatur.

" 18—J. A. LIVERS, Sullivan.

" 19—C. H. GRUBE, Robinson.

" 20—E. EBERWINE, Shawneetown.

" 21—LOUIS SCHENCK, New Athens.

" 22—C. L. OTRICH, Anna.

By order of the Executive Committee, Illinois Pharm. Association,
Nov. 16, 1894. FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary*.

Sign your name here:

.....
.....

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

Presidents.

W. W. MARMON.....	Bloomington.....	1880-1
F. C. BOURSCHIEDT.....	Peoria.....	1881-2
HENRY BIROTH.....	Chicago.....	1882-3
H. LECARON.....	Braidwood.....	1883-4
A. P. CUNNINGHAM.....	Champaign.....	1884-5
T. H. PATTERSON.....	Chicago.....	1885-6
B. F. GARDNER.....	Atlanta.....	1886-7
HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur.....	1887-8
HERMANN SCHROEDER.....	Quincy.....	1889-90
A. A. CULVER.....	Momence.....	1890-1
ROBERT C. HATTENHAUER.....	Peru.....	1891-2
H. LEE HATCH.....	Jacksonville.....	1892-3
EMIL THIELE.....	Chicago.....	1893-4
F. LUEDER.....	Peoria.....	1894-5
G. HENRY SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1895-6

First Vice-Presidents.

GEORGE BUCK.....	Chicago.....	1880-1
WM. BOWER.....	Olney.....	1881-2
H. LECARON.....	Braidwood.....	1882-3
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago.....	1883-4
IRA LACKEY.....	Bloomington.....	1884-5
F. A. PRICKETT.....	Carbondale.....	1885-6
F. A. DRUEHL.....	Chicago.....	1886-7
W. P. BOYD.....	Arcola.....	1887-8
W. M. BENTON.....	Peoria.....	1888-9
R. W. DILLER.....	Springfield.....	1889-90
D. S. DYSON.....	Bloomington.....	1890-1
H. L. HATCH.....	Jacksonville.....	1891-2
THEO. C. LOEHR.....	Carlinville.....	1892-3
PAUL G. SCHUH.....	Cairo.....	1893-4
T. S. ARNOLD.....	Watseka.....	1894-5
T. KNOEBEL.....	East St. Louis.....	1895-6

Second Vice-Presidents.

F. A. BOURSCHIEDT.....	Peoria.....	1880-1
A. A. BROWN.....	Sterling.....	1881-2
E. SMALLHAUSEN.....	Lawrenceville.....	1882-3
R. N. DODDS.....	Springfield.....	1883-4
G. H. SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1884-5
M. B. TRAVIS.....	Saybrook.....	1885-6
A. SHUMWAY.....	Lanark.....	1886-7
J. E. Espey.....	Chicago.....	1887-8
F. C. J. SCHACKMAN.....	Newton.....	1888-9

THEO. C. LOEHR.....	Carlinville.....	1889-90
ANDREW SCHERER.....	Chicago.....	1890-1
FRANK S. FRIES.....	Kankakee.....	1891-2
THOMAS KNOEBEL.....	East St. Louis.....	1892-3
G. HENRY SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1893-4
G. F. LUTHRINGER.....	Petersburg.....	1894-5
I. W. BLOOD.....	Chicago.....	1895-6

Third Vice-Presidents.

P. M. NICHOLS.....	Pana.....	1880-1
J. P. HENRY.....	Arcola.....	1881-2
J. P. BOYD.....	Quincy.....	1882-3
F. A. STEVENS.....	Newton.....	1883-4
A. J. MCINTOSH.....	Allendale.....	1884-5
JOHN R. PORTER.....	Rockford.....	1885-6
J. S. GREEN.....	Morrison.....	1886-7
C. F. PRICKETT.....	Carbondale.....	1887-8
F. L. SHINKLE.....	Martinville.....	1888-9
J. J. SCHUBERT.....	Kankakee.....	1889-90
THOS. KNOEBEL.....	East St. Louis.....	1890-1
M. B. TRAVIS.....	Saybrook.....	1891-2
CHAS. L. FELDKAMP.....	Chicago.....	1892-3
M. B. TRAVIS.....	Saybrook.....	1893-4
ELMER E. DAY.....	Elgin.....	1894-5
W. C. SIMPSON.....	Vienna.....	1895-6

Secretaries.

FRANK FLEURY.....	Springfield.....	1880-1
MATT. W. BORLAND.....	Chicago.....	1881-2
T. H. PATTERSON.....	Chicago.....	1882-5
T. M. JAMIESON.....	Chicago.....	1885-6
L. C. HOGAN.....	Englewood.....	1886-9
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago.....	1889-90
C. S. HALLBERG.....	Chicago.....	1890-2
FRANK FLEURY.....	Springfield.....	1892-6

Treasurers.

HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur.....	1880-1
A. P. CUNNINGHAM.....	Champaign.....	1881-2
W. P. BOYD.....	Arcola.....	1882-3
M. WILLIAMS.....	Taylorville.....	1883-4
J. J. SCHUBERT.....	Kankakee.....	1884-5
B. F. GARDNER.....	Atlanta.....	1885-6
G. H. SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1886-7
C. A. STRATHMAN.....	El Paso.....	1887-8
DUNBAR S. DYSON.....	Bloomington.....	1889-90
A. L. MOODY.....	Lockport.....	1890-1
MELLE WILLIAMS.....	Taylorville.....	1891-2
CHAS. C. REED.....	Lincoln.....	1892-3
C. L. FELDKAMP.....	Chicago.....	1893-4
H. LEE HATCH.....	Jacksonville.....	1894-5
H. H. ROGERS.....	Kankakee.....	1895-6

Local Secretaries.

VICTOR H. DUMBECK.....	Peoria
WM. M. DALE.....	Chicago
FRANK FLEURY.....	Springfield
J. E. ESPEY.....	Bloomington
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago
H. C. PORTER.....	Rockford
HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur
W. M. BENTON.....	Peoria
J. O. CHRISTIE.....	Quincy
F. S. FRIES.....	1889-1890 and 1890-91, Kankakee
CHARLES RYAN.....	1892, Springfield
HENRY BIROTH.....	1893, Chicago
CHAS. A. STRATHMAN.....	1894, Peoria
CHARLES T. BAUMANN.....	1895, Springfield

PRACTICE OF PHARMACY

IN ILLINOIS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| § 1. Enacting clause. | § 10. Annual registration—Fee—Certificate to be posted. |
| § 2. None but registered pharmacists to conduct drug stores. | § 11. Board of Pharmacy—How appointed. |
| § 3. Who may be employed in drug stores. | § 12. Organization of Board—Duties of officers—Place of meetings. |
| § 4. Meaning of the words drug store or pharmacy. | § 13. Salary of officers—Report to be made. |
| § 5. Registered Pharmacists (by examination.) | § 14. Label with name of article—Penalty. |
| § 6. Registered pharmacists (on time.) | § 15. False representation to procure registration—Penalty. |
| § 7. Assistant registered pharmacist, who may be. | § 16. Adulteration—Penalty for—Expert—Board to prosecute. |
| § 8. Permit to persons in villages to sell proprietary and domestic medicines. | § 17. Suit for penalties—State's Attorney to prosecute. |
| § 9. Duty of registered pharmacists as to apprentices. | |

AN ACT *To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois," approved May 30, 1881, as amended by act approved June 4, 1889.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois," approved May 30, 1881, in force July 1, 1881, as amended by act approved June 4, 1889, in force July 1, 1889, be amended to read as follows:*

§ 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person not a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this act to open or conduct any pharmacy, dispensary, drug store, apothecary shop or store, for the purpose of retailing, compounding, or dispensing drugs, medicines, or poisons, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for every such violation: *Provided, however,* that nothing in this act shall prevent any person or persons owning a drug store or pharmacy who shall employ and place in active and personal charge of the same, a registered pharmacist, and that nothing herein contained shall apply to nor in any manner interfere with the practice of any physician, or prevent him from supplying to his patients such articles as may seem to him proper; nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any wholesale druggist; nor with the sale of patent and proprietary medicines and domestic remedies by retail dealers in localities as hereinafter provided.

§ 3. That it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any drug store or pharmacy to allow any person in his employ except a registered pharmacist or registered assistant pharmacist to compound, recommend, dispense, or sell at retail, drugs, medicines, or poisons, or except an apprentice under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist as hereinafter provided. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense.

§ 4. The term drug store or pharmacy shall for all purposes of this act be construed to mean a store, shop, or other place of business where drugs, medicines, or poisons are compounded, dispensed, or sold at retail.

§ 5. Registered pharmacists by examination must be persons not less than twenty-one years of age, who have had four years' practical experience in compounding drugs in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, or physicians holding certificates from the State Board of Health, who have filled their own prescriptions during four years' practice in Illinois, and have passed a satisfactory theoretical and practical examination before the State Board of Pharmacy hereinafter mentioned. The said board may, in their discretion, grant certificates of registration to such persons as shall furnish with their application satisfactory proof that they have been registered by examination in some other state: *Provided*, that such other state shall require a degree of competency equal to that required of applicants in this state. Every applicant for registration as a registered pharmacist shall pay to the secretary of the board the sum of five dollars: *Provided*, that in case of failure of any applicant to pass a satisfactory examination this fee shall be refunded.

§ 6. Registered pharmacists on time service must be persons not less than twenty-one years of age, who shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the State Board of Pharmacy that they have had five years' practical experience in compounding drugs in a drug store or pharmacy where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded. The said board shall have the right to refuse registration to applicants whose credentials are not satisfactory evidence of their competency. Each applicant for registration under this section shall pay to the secretary of said board the sum of five dollars before receiving his certificate of registration. Said certificate shall be operative in and apply to the town, place, or locality for which granted, and no other.

§ 7. Any person shall be entitled to registration as an assistant pharmacist who is of the age of eighteen years, of good moral character, temperate habits, and has had three years' service under a

registered pharmacist, and the time of attendance at any respectable school of pharmacy shall be accredited on the above time, or shall pass an examination before the State Board of Pharmacy that shall show competency or qualifications equal to such service. Each applicant for registration as assistant pharmacist shall pay to the said board the sum of five dollars before receiving his certificate of registration. Said board shall have the right to refuse registration to applicants whose examination or credentials are not satisfactory evidence of their competency, and in case of failure to pass the required examination this fee shall be refunded. Any assistant pharmacist shall have the right to act as clerk or salesman in a drug store or pharmacy during the temporary absence of the owner or manager thereof.

§ 8. The Board of Pharmacy may in their discretion issue permits to persons, firms, or corporations engaged in business in villages or other localities, empowering them to sell the usual domestic remedies and proprietary medicines under such restrictions as the Board of Pharmacy may deem proper. Each applicant for this permit shall pay to the said board the sum of one dollar before said permit shall issue. Said permit shall specifically state just what the holder thereof is allowed to sell.

§ 9. It shall be the duty of registered pharmacists who take into their employ an apprentice for the purpose of becoming a pharmacist to report to the board such facts regarding his schooling and preliminary qualifications as the board may require for the purpose of registration. The board shall furnish proper blanks for this purpose and issue a certificate of registration (without cost) as a registered apprentice.

§ 10. Every registered pharmacist, who desires to continue the practice of his profession, shall annually thereafter, during the time he shall continue in such service, on such dates as the Board of Pharmacy may determine, of which date he shall have thirty day's notice by said board, pay to the secretary of the board a registration fee, to be fixed by the board, but which shall in no case exceed \$1.50, for which he shall receive a renewal of such registration. The failure of any registered pharmacist to pay said fee shall not deprive him of his right to renewal upon payment thereof; nor shall his retirement from the profession deprive him of the right to renew his registration should he within five years thereafter wish to resume the practice, upon the payment of said fees. Registered assistants upon receiving notice as aforesaid shall if they desire to renew their registration, pay to the secretary of said board an annual fee of one dollar: *Provided, however,* that the Board of Pharmacy may refuse registration, or may suspend the certificates of registered pharmacists, or assistant

pharmacists, who are proven to be so addicted to the excessive use of stimulants or narcotics as to render them unsafe to handle or sell drugs, medicines, and poisons. The holders of permits shall pay the sum of one-half dollar annually for the renewal of said permit. Every certificate of registration granted under this act shall be conspicuously exposed in the pharmacy to which it applies, and the name of the registered pharmacist who conducts the drug store or pharmacy shall be conspicuously displayed over the door or department. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable, upon conviction thereof, to pay a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

§ 11. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint five persons from among such competent registered pharmacists in the state as have had ten years' practical experience in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, and who are actively engaged in the practice of their profession, who shall constitute the Board of Pharmacy. The persons so appointed shall hold their offices for five years: *Provided*, that the terms of the office shall be so arranged that the term of one shall expire on the thirtieth day of December of each year, and the vacancies so created, as well as all vacancies otherwise occurring, shall be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate: *And, provided, also*, that the appointments made when the Senate is not in session may be confirmed at its next ensuing session. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association shall annually report directly to the Governor, recommending the names of at least three persons whom said association shall deem best qualified to fill any vacancies which shall occur in said board.

§ 12. The said board shall, within thirty days after its appointment, meet and organize by electing a president from among their members, and a secretary, who shall not be a member of said board. The board shall also elect a treasurer, who is a member of the board. Said board shall prescribe the duties and compensation of such treasurer, and shall require the said treasurer to give such bond as the said board shall direct. The secretary shall pay over to the treasurer all moneys that shall come into his hands as secretary. It shall be the duty of the board to examine all applications for registration submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the provisions of this act; to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions; to report annually to the Governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association upon the condition of pharmacy in this state, which said report shall also furnish a record of the proceedings of the said board for the year, and also the names of all the pharmacists duly registered under this act. The board shall hold meetings for the examination of appli-

cants for registration and the transaction of such other business as shall pertain to its duties, at least once in six months: *Provided*, that said board shall hold meetings at least once in every year in the city of Chicago and in the city of Springfield, and it shall give thirty days' public notice of the time and place of such meeting; shall have the power to make by-laws for the proper fulfillment of its duties under this act, and shall keep a book of registration, in which shall be entered the names, places of business of all persons registered and holding permits under this act, which book shall also specify such facts as said persons shall claim to justify their registration. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum.

§ 13. The secretary of the board shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the board, and which shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per year; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The members of the board shall receive the sum of \$5 for each day actually engaged in this service and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board. Said expenses shall be paid from the fees and penalties received by the board under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary or other expenses of the board shall be paid out of the state treasury. All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance and other expenses above provided for shall be held by the treasurer as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board, and the cost of an annual report of the proceedings of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and the necessary expenses of said association. The board shall make an annual report to the Governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this act.

§ 14. No person shall sell at retail any drug, medicine, or poison without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel, or package containing the same a label bearing the name of the article distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the registered pharmacist from whom the article was obtained: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall apply to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offense.

§ 15. Any person who shall wilfully make any false representation to procure registration for himself or any other person shall for each and every such offense be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

§ 16. No person shall add to or remove from any drug, medicine, chemical, or pharmaceutical preparation, any ingredient or material for the purpose of adulteration or substitution, or which shall deteriorate the quality, commercial value, or medicinal effect, or which

shall alter the nature or composition of such drug, medicine, chemical, or pharmaceutical preparation so that it will not correspond to the recognized tests of identity or purity. Any person who shall thus wilfully adulterate or alter, or cause to be adulterated or altered, or shall sell or offer for sale any such adulterated or altered drug, medicine, chemical, or pharmaceutical preparation, or any person who shall substitute, or cause to be substituted, one material for another, with the intention to defraud or deceive the purchaser, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to prosecution under this act. If convicted he shall be liable to all the costs of the action and all the expenses incurred by the Board of Pharmacy in connection therewith, and for the first offense be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offense a fine of not less than seventy-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars. On complaint being entered, the Board of Pharmacy is hereby empowered to employ an analyst or chemist expert, whose duty it shall be to examine into the so-called adulteration, substitution, or alteration, and report upon the result of his investigation; and if said report justify such action, the board shall duly cause the prosecution of the offender, as provided in this law.

§ 17. All suits for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this act shall be prosecuted in the name of the "People of the State of Illinois," in any court having jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of the county where such offense is committed to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this act upon proper complaint being made. All penalties collected under the provisions of this act shall inure to the Board of Pharmacy.

In force and effect July 1, 1895.

BOARD OF PHARMACY,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

MEMBERS AND ORGANIZATION, 1895.

H. H. Green, *President*, Bloomington, Term expires December 30, 1895.
I. N. Coffee, *Vice-President*, Cairo.....Term expires December 30, 1896.
A. Zimmermann, *Treasurer*, Peoria.....Term expires December 30, 1897.
Fred. M. Schmidt, Chicago.....Term expires December 30, 1898.
A. A. Culver, MomenceTerm expires December 30, 1899.

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary*, Springfield.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This association will be called the ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this organization shall be to promote the interests of pharmacy by urging the enactment of such laws as will be of mutual advantage to pharmacists and the public, by restricting the dispensing and sale of medicines to competent parties, to encourage a more thorough training of assistants, and, finally, to bring the pharmacists of this state into more intimate social relations.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. This society shall consist of active and associate members.

SEC. 2. All registered pharmacists in the State of Illinois, whose names shall appear on the register of the Board of Pharmacy, shall be deemed members of the association.

SEC. 3. Any pharmacist in good professional and moral standing who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, residing in the state, whether in business for himself or in the employ of another pharmacist, shall be eligible to membership.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this association shall be a president and three vice-presidents, a permanent secretary, a local secretary (to be selected from place of next meeting), a treasurer, and an executive committee consisting of one member from each congressional district in the state (and of which committee the president, secretary, and treasurer

shall be *ex-officio* members), all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The president, or in his absence or inability to serve, the vice-presidents in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the association, call special meetings at the written request of twenty-five members, shall present at each annual meeting a report on the affairs of this association, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

SEC. 2. The secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the association. He shall read all communications, conduct all correspondence of the association, at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting, and, in conjunction with the executive committee, shall superintend such publications as the association shall direct. He shall notify members of committees of their appointment and election, and furnish each member of the committee with the names of their associates on said committees. He shall receive and collect all moneys for the association, giving receipts for the various amounts; keep a correct account thereof, and pay the same to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall give a sufficient bond *within 60 days of his election*, subject to the approval of the *president*.

SEC. 3. The treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the association, for which he shall be personally responsible, shall be authorized to pay all bills when countersigned by the president, and report the state of the treasury, when called upon by the executive committee. He shall give a sufficient bond *within 60 days of his election*, subject to the approval of the *president*.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the association committed to their care.

SEC. 5. The executive committee shall have full power to act for, and have general charge of the affairs of the association in the intervals of the session of the association, provided that the action of such committee shall not contravene instructions of the association; and its action may at any time be overruled by the association. The committee shall organize by the adoption of rules, and with such officers and committees as it shall deem desirable or necessary. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VI.

This association may establish for its future government and regulation such by-laws, not in conflict with this constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

ARTICLE VII.

Every proposition to alter or amend this constitution shall be submitted in writing and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present it shall become a part of this constitution.

THE BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Every member shall pay annually into the hands of the secretary the sum of one dollar. Any one in arrears at the annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years shall lose his membership.

SEC. 2. On the payment of one dollar by any member of this association, he shall receive a certificate of membership, which shall be issued by the secretary.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The President shall, *within 60 days after each annual meeting*, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be an *ex-officio* member), each to consist of three members, viz: Committee on matters of trade interests, committee on papers and queries, committee on legislation, committee on Board of Pharmacy records, and committee on prize essays.

SEC. 2. The committee on trade interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the association.

SEC. 3. The committee on papers and queries shall prepare and present, near the close of each annual meeting, a number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and invite members of this association and other persons, as they deem proper, to prepare and present answers to the questions or upon other subjects of interest to the profession.

It shall be the province of the committee to receive and examine all papers being answers to queries, or volunteer papers which are

presented and intended to be read at the meetings. It shall also be the duty of the committee to determine at each annual meeting the order in which the papers presented to the association shall be read.

SEC. 4. The committee on prize essays shall examine such papers as may be presented and read before this association. They shall determine which, if any of them, shall be of sufficient merit to justify the award of the prize or prizes offered by or through this association. Such award or awards shall be made within six months after the meeting at which the papers or essays were read, and at which said committee were appointed.

SEC. 5. The award of prizes by the committee on prize essays shall be determined with regard to the usefulness, originality, and other merits of the paper, essay, or work presented; but no prize shall be awarded except in cases where the original work actually performed, or the practical utility of the additions to knowledge are of sufficient importance in the opinion of the committee to merit such reward. The decisions of the committee on prize essays shall be final, and the names and addresses of the recipients of prizes shall together with their papers or essays, be furnished to the pharmaceutical journals for publication.

SEC. 6. The committee on legislation shall keep a record of, and compile for reference, the enactments of the different states regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of medicines. They shall report at each annual meeting of the association what legislation on the subject occurred during the year, and what additional legislation shall be desirable in this state.

SEC. 7. The committee on Board of Pharmacy records, created by invitation of the Board of Pharmacy shall, at such time as it shall elect and at least annually, inspect the records, books, and examination papers of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, and shall annually report their observations to this association, with such suggestions and recommendations as said committee may deem available.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. These by-laws shall not be suspended without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 2. Any amendment to these by-laws must be made in writing, read before the association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these by-laws.

ARTICLE V.

All papers read before the association shall be referred to the executive committee, and shall, by their consent and under their direction, be published.

ARTICLE VI.

The proceedings of the association, the roll of officers, committees, and members shall be published annually, under the supervision of the secretary and executive committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the association.

ARTICLE VII.

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the constitution or by-laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE VIII.

Nominees for the State Board of Pharmacy shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the association, twenty-five registered pharmacists of the state, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be selected by the association, the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the secretary to all registered pharmacists in the state, with the request that from such members, or others, as the said pharmacist shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the association may, at its next annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the association, as required by the state pharmacy act.

ARTICLE IX.

The association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting crude drugs, chemical, pharmaceutical preparations, and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

ARTICLE X.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Election of members.
4. President's address.
5. Reports of officers and committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. Election of officers.
8. New business.
9. Installment of officers elect.
10. Adjournment.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

AT ITS SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

JULY 24, 25, AND 26, 1895.

The association convened in annual meeting, in Turner Hall, Peoria, Ill., at 2 o'clock p. m., July 24, 1895, and was called to order by its President, Hon. F. Lueder.

THE PRESIDENT—Ladies and gentlemen, I take pleasure in introducing to you Hon. William M. Allen, mayor of Peoria, who will now address you. [Applause.]

MAYOR ALLEN—*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:* It gives me pleasure in behalf of the city of Peoria to welcome so many distinguished and professional gentlemen to the city, and I hope that the members of your association who reside in Peoria will make it so pleasant for you that you will feel like permanently locating your annual conventions here. I extend to you all a hearty welcome and the freedom of the city. I will not tender you the key, but assure you all the doors are open to you. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—I will call upon Mr. H. H. Green to respond in behalf of the association.

MR. H. H. GREEN—*Mr. President: May it please Your Honor:* We accept your cordial welcome. I use the word cordial in its genial sense rather than in its exhilarating sense, because, from our former experiences in your thrifty and generous city, I am sure we are to receive another *cordial* welcome. Probably there is no other city in this great state where one could feel that immunity from disease, from the cares that one might seek to drown, than in this city of the *stills*, which seems to *worm* itself into the habits and affections of men. Speaking of worms, your honor, when our executive committee was casting about for a suitable place to hold our convention, it was

suggested that Peoria would probably be the *stillest* place in Illinois to hold our deliberations. (Laughter and applause.) Where, during our idle moments between our mental strains, we might whisk-y away the hours in pleasant revelry. (Laughter.) I have understood, sir, that there is one peculiarity about the effect of our visitations to your beautiful city, and that is that they are characterized almost invariably by a marked increase in your internal revenue receipts. We have always admired the *spirit* of your town. (Laughter.) In fact, we use it in our business. (Laughter.) We also recognize in your magnificent city many great advantages, many promises, many substantial things that you really have, but we have also heard it whispered on the other hand that you were somewhat on the *bluff* . (Laughter.) The druggist is a peculiar combination. He is a sort of a negative element with a positive action—if such a thing can be. He is a sort of contradiction and, as a friend of mine would say, he is a peculiar type of the genus hobo. (Laughter.) He is restless and dissatisfied.

Our deliberations are characterized by contradictions of all kinds. When we are in the height of revelry, between our business sessions, when we are supposed to be hilarious to a great degree, we are as the "flutter of the forest leaf" for quietude as compared with the tumult and roar of our deliberative sessions. When our president calls us to order it is the signal for confusion (Laughter) and we just raise thunder. (Continued laughter.) Our model is quick sales and *all* profit. (Laughter.) Our care is the burden of our surplus talk. Our ideal is legislation. (Laughter and applause.) Why, sir, we take to legislation as naturally as the Irish immigrant does to the policeman's billet. (Laughter.) We can hardly get enough law in one session to last us to the next, and we are just now settling down to a sort of half satisfied condition, thinking we have about got the right thing, and yet at this time, when everything appears to be serene, an enterprising drug journal in Chicago has been thoughtless enough to discover that Iowa has, in some respects, a better pharmacy law than ours; so now we are all confusion again, and we can hardly wait until the next general assembly to have our law amended. No legislature would think of adjourning *sine die* without asking the druggists of Illinois what they wanted. We are always before the legislature asking for something, and the peculiarity of it is that we get it. If you have any doubt about it I will recommend you—with the accent on the *recommend* —to the members themselves, or to our brothers-in-law, the doctors. And now your honor, we have tasted of the generosity of your city before, and we know what it is. We accept your hearty welcome, and hope that our members will so *constrain* themselves while here that they may leave behind them as pleasant memories as they may carry away. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—The next business in order is the report of the committee of arrangements, of which Mr. John F. Hescong, of Peoria, is chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee begs leave to announce that the preparatory arrangements for the meeting have been completed. We offer the following entertainment program:

On Thursday, July 25, at 8:30 p. m., a commers will be tendered the members at Turner Hall. Tickets can be had of Mr. Frank Fleury on application. Friday afternoon, July 26, an outing will be tendered the ladies at Belle View. Members and their ladies will meet at National Hotel; Adams street electric cars will leave corner Adams and Hamilton street at 2 p. m.

All railroad tickets should be presented to the local secretary, Mr. Thomas J. Kavanaugh, for signature before Thursday evening, in order to obtain one-third return fare.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. HESCHONG,	W. M. BENTON,
H. H. GARDNER,	FRITZ LUEDER,
ALBERT ZIMMERMANN,	THOS. J. KAVANAUGH.

Committee on Arrangements.

On motion, the report was accepted and ordered published in the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT—The next business in order is the annual address of your president.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me great pleasure to see so many of my colleagues assembled here. In the name of the Peoria Retail Drug-gists' Association, I extend to you a most hearty greeting and welcome. May our meeting be a pleasant one, successful in its purposes and profitable to all members. May it help to bring the pharmacists of the state into closer social relations. May we gain by exchanging ideas and agree upon such measures as will strengthen our association and prove a lasting benefit to the profession.

The sale and dispensing of medicines must be restricted to competent persons, and in my opinion competency can only be attained by a thorough, practical, and theoretical education.

The general depression in business during the past year did not spare our profession, and the increased number of department stores, the great number of physicians who dispense their own medicines, and the introduction of innumerable expensive proprietary and quack remedies did not improve matters. Who will remedy the evil—who will solve the problem?

THE AMENDED ILLINOIS PHARMACY LAW.

The past year was an eventful one in pharmaceutical legislation. The new pharmacy bill, introduced early in the session in both houses of the legislature, was passed almost on the last day of the session with but few modifications. The bill was antagonized from the beginning and several bills introduced, notably House Bill 354 by Graham and House Bill 488 by Challacombe, both granting the right to physicians to become registered pharmacists on the strength of their diplomas as doctors.

The effect of such a law can easily be imagined. The strong opposition brought to bear against these latter bills by the united efforts of organizations, local and state, caused their withdrawal. The State Medical Association had passed resolutions hostile to our bill, their chief objection being directed against the word "recommend" in section 3, the physicians claiming that the word was synonymous with "prescribe."

The law was endorsed and supported by the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, the Apothecary Society, the Board of Pharmacy, and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. The various legislative committees of these societies, assisted by some of our old and true "stand-bys," made it their business to see that the law was passed. Great credit is due our ever faithful secretary, Frank Fleury. The law is looked upon very favorably and will undoubtedly bear good fruit. Under it the druggist has the right to recommend his goods to purchasers.

The "Solomon bill" directed against department stores did not materialize.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

A healthy future for the profession greatly depends upon the qualifications of our apprentices and assistants. A good fundamental common school education followed by a thorough, practical education will best fit the young man for a course in a college of pharmacy. I do not believe in a parrot education. Section 9 of the new law requires the registration of an apprentice, and that is certainly a step in the right direction. It is deplorable that some of our colleges of pharmacy and universities have abandoned the requirements of practical experience.

The innovation may be in the interest of those colleges, but not of their students. In all likelihood the latter will serve their apprenticeship after the degree of Ph.G. has been conferred upon them, and perhaps some of them will experience some difficulty in making the Illinois Board of Pharmacy believe they are pharmacists.

In order to elevate and reform the conditions and standing of our profession, the reform must come from within. It is our duty to be ever on the alert; we must uphold the educational standard, else we will be overrun by adventurers. I would respectfully recommend that a committee on education be appointed who should make a detailed report on the subject at our next meeting.

ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The association should be made self-supporting; voluntary contributions can never uphold an association for any considerable time. The few active and paying members have done much in the interest of all the pharmacists of the state. We can say with pride that the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association is abreast of the times. To further their interests *all* pharmacists should become paying members. The traveling men can help our cause materially and will cheerfully aid to increase our membership. The Missouri, Wisconsin, and other associations owe much of their success to the traveling men. Let us encourage and assist in maintaining the American Pharmaceutical Association, and give a willing support to our pharmaceutical journals. The members of the Board of Pharmacy have labored with zeal and enthusiasm, and each of them should be encouraged in his good work.

I would recommend that the necessary expenses of future meetings be paid by the association. The expense of the social gatherings should be paid by the attending members. Experience has shown that a social program is absolutely necessary to make a successful meeting.

There are many cities with good facilities for a convention, some of which would gladly be selected as the next meeting place of our association, if my suggestions as to the expenses be adopted.

PATENT MEDICINE AND TRADE INTERESTS.

The cut-rate evil has continued as before. Although it is in the power of the manufacturer to abate it, he has not done so. The druggist still continues to distribute samples for the manufacturer and to buy obscure remedies under the inducement of so-called "offers," generally consisting of advertisements of the article. The recommendation and suggestion made by my predecessor and the legislative committee at our last meeting on the advisability of the association controlling a line of domestic remedies, should be earnestly considered.

ORGANIZATION.

In organization lies the secret of success. To protect ourselves it is necessary to organize. In every city, or at the least in every county, there should be a druggists' association. If it had not been for the existing local organizations of Chicago, Peoria, and a few other places, and the support of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, the amendments to the pharmacy law would hardly have been secured. Legislators will not, of their volition, relieve us of the department store plague.

Look at Peoria! Blessed with about forty drug stores—all alive and working in harmony—which is chiefly due to the labors of the Peoria Retail Druggists' Association. Although the druggists have not succeeded quite as well financially as some members of the whisky trust, they are doing well enough, and their families are increasing steadily.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Laws should be made to benefit the whole people, not a few individuals.

I recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee on national legislation, to consist of three members, be appointed, with authority to act independently or in co-operation with such similar committees as may be appointed by other pharmaceutical associations, in behalf of measures promotive of the interests of legitimate pharmacy and the retail drug trade as said interests may be affected by national legislation, including specifically the said law relating to alcohol taxation, the laws concerning trade-marks, copyrights, and patents as related to medicinal preparations, and the law imposing an annual tax on druggists as retail liquor dealers.

I would also recommend that we approve the resolution adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association relative to securing better professional recognition for pharmacists in the army and navy. The resolution should, however, be first amended so as to include pharmacists of the marine hospital service.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all members and officers of the association for their kind assistance and the confidence they have placed in me. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. G. F. Luthringer, 2d Vice-President in the chair)—Gentlemen, you have heard the address of our president. What shall be done with it?

MR. W. P. BOYD—I move that the address be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the chair. Seconded. Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—I will appoint as such committee Messrs. W. P. Boyd, of Arcola; A. A. Culver, of Momence, and Thomas Knoebel of East St. Louis.

THE PRESIDENT—The next business in order is the report of our secretary, Mr. Frank Fleury.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

SPRINGFIELD, July 23, 1895.

To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

I have the honor to report to you the business of my office for the past year.

Five hundred and seventy-three members paid their annual dues for 1894 and 1895 and a postal card receipt was sent to each one acknowledging same.

I attended a meeting of the executive committee, November 16, 1894. At this meeting a council of administration was selected, consisting of seven members, with authority to transact such business as was necessary for the executive committee, by correspondence with the members of the council of administration. This method of doing business is advantageous to the association and executive committee in the way of saving expense to the members of the committee.

I herewith hand you the report of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending July 23, 1895:

RECEIPTS OF SECRETARY.

To cash on hand from 1893-'94.....	\$153 07	
To cash from dues '94-'95.....	573 00	
		<u>\$726 07</u>

1894.

EXPENDITURES OF SECRETARY.

Nov. 16.	By Miss Carrie M. Hanson, stenographic report of meeting 1894.....	\$ 65 00
1895.		
Jan. 25.	" H. W. Rokker, printing, etc	25 75
" 26.	" Miss Lottie Keedy, copying report '94.	10 00
M'rch 2.	" Miss Carrie Johnson, proof reading of reports 1893 and 1894.....	10 50
" 12.	" A. M. McPherson, making out and mailing certificates.....	10 00
" 15.	" Frank Fleury, secretary, stamps and postals.....	42 50
" 28.	" Pantagraph Printing & Stationery Co., printing reports 1893-'94, and sundries	316 39
" 30.	" Illinois State Register Co., stationery and printing.....	35 75

M'ch 30.	By H. W. Rokker, printing.....	\$ 7 00	
April 8.	" Committee on legislation.....	150 00	
July 24.	" Schemb's Printing Co., programs, invitations, hotel rates meeting 1895....	17 25	
" 24.	" Frank Fleury, secretary, stamps.....	11 00	
			\$701 14
	Balance turned over to treasurer.....	24 93	
			<hr/> \$726 07

I have secured the services of Mr. Watson, of Peoria, for official stenographer for the July meeting, 1895.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary*.

MR. ALBERT ZIMMERMANN—I move that the report be referred to a committee. Seconded.

MR. H. H. GREEN—Mr. President, there are no recommendations contained in this report. It is a very satisfactory report, and it seems to me we might compliment our secretary by accepting his report without referring it to a committee. I therefore move as an amendment to Mr. Zimmermann's motion that the report be accepted and ordered published in the proceedings.

MR. ALBERT ZIMMERMANN—I will withdraw my motion and accept the amendment.

The motion to accept the report as read was carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT—The next business in order is the report of the treasurer, Dr. H. Lee Hatch.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., July 23, 1895.

To the President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

I have the honor to report to you the amount of funds received and disbursed by me during the fiscal year 1894-5, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cook county and Chicago city bonds from Treasurer Williams.....	\$350 00	
Cash received from Treasurer Williams.....	17 00	
Cash received from interest on bonds.....	17 00	
Cash received from Secretary Fleury, dues.....	726 07	
		<hr/> \$1,100 07

DISBURSEMENTS.

Illinois State Register, printing.....	\$ 35 75
H. W. Rokker, printing postal card receipts.....	7 00
Frank Fleury, secretary, stamps, etc.....	42 50
Pantagraph Printing & Stationery Co., Report 1894	316 39
A. W. McPherson, making out and mailing certificates	10 00
Miss Carrie Johnson, proof-reading Report 1894.....	10 50
Miss Lottie C. Keedy, typewriting on Report 1894....	10 00
H. W. Rokker, letter heads and envelopes.....	25 75
Miss Carrie Hanson, official Report proceedings 1894.	65 00
Committee on legislation.....	150 00
Programs and stamps, 1895 meeting.....	28 75
Cook county and Chicago city bonds on hand.	350 00
Cash on hand.....	58 93
	<hr/> \$1,110 07

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the report of our treasurer. What shall be done with it?

MR. FRED. M. SCHMIDT—I move that the report be referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the president. Seconded. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint on that committee Messrs. Fred. M. Schmidt, Charles Zimmermann, and R. C. Hattenhauer.

THE PRESIDENT—The next business in order is the report of the executive committee. The secretary will read the report.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association met at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Friday, November 16, 1894, pursuant to call of the president.

ROLL CALL.

Present, President Lueder, Peoria; Treasurer Hatch, Jacksonville; Secretary Fleury, Springfield, and committeemen I. W. Blood, Chicago; Thos. Whitfield, Chicago; Thos. V. Wooten, Chicago; L. L. Hiatt, Wheaton; A. J. Yaw, Belvidere; G. Henry Sohrbeck, Moline; A. A. Culver, Momence; F. H. Vonachen, Peoria. A quorum of the committee being present, president called the meeting to order and proceeded to business.

The first order of business was selecting twenty-five names for the voting card 1895, to succeed Mr. H. H. Green, Bloomington, whose term expires December 30, 1895.

AT LARGE—H. Lee Hatch, Jacksonville; Paul Behrens, Chicago; H. C. Porter, Rockford. (1) T. H. Patterson, Chicago; (2) Wm. Mehl, Chicago; (3) J. H. Wilson, Chicago; (4) Wm. G. Morris, Chicago; (5) C. F. Hartwig, Chicago; (6) H. J. Bate, Chicago; (7) W. W. Pearce, Waukegan; (8) John B. Chase, Aurora; (9) W. C. Jungkunz, Freeport; (10) G. A. Anthony, Kewanee; (11) Wm. Duncan, Ottawa; (12) T. S. Arnold, Watseka; (13) W. P. Boyd, Arcola; (14) H. M. Ehrlicher, Pekin; (15) Geo. B. Canode, Monmouth; (16) Edward Smith, Carrollton; (17) Chas. H. Tyler, Decatur; (18) Jas. A. Livers, Sullivan; (19) C. H. Grube, Robinson; (20) E. Eberwine, Shawneetown; (21) Louis Schenck, New Athens; (22) Chas. Otrich, Anna.

On motion of Mr. Culver, the month for holding the annual meeting, 1895, July, was designated.

On motion of Mr. Culver, the place for holding the next meeting was left to the council of administration of executive committee.

On motion of Mr. Vonachen, the executive committee proceeded to select a council of administration, to be composed of five members, together with the president and secretary, who are to conduct the business for executive committee. The following were selected: Messrs. Culver, Sohrbeck, Vonachen, Blood, and Hatch who, with the president and secretary, constitute the council of administration.

On motion of Mr. Vonachen, the question of increasing the membership was referred to the council of administration.

On motion of Mr. Hiatt, the president and secretary were authorized to have the proceedings of the 1893 and 1894 meetings printed.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

Miss Carrie M. Hanson, Chicago, official stenographer, 1894 meeting	\$65 00
H. W. Rokker, Springfield, printing for secretary	25 75
F. Fleury, secretary, stamps	3 00

On motion of Dr. Hatch, the committee meeting adjourned.

F. LUEDER,

Attest,

President.

F. FLEURY, Secretary.

Meeting of the council of administration of the executive committee held in Springfield, Thursday, January 3, 1895, pursuant to call.

Present, President Lueder, Secretary Fleury, Messrs. Blood, Chicago; Hatch, Jacksonville, and Vonachen, Peoria.

The question of selecting a place of meeting, July, 1895, was considered. An invitation was extended from Peoria to meet there July 24, 25 and 26, and accepted.

The resignation of Mr. F. C. Parker, of Quincy, as one of the three selected as nominees for member of Board of Pharmacy was accepted and the name of Mr. A. A. Culver, of Momence, selected to fill the vacancy.

The Pantagraph Printing & Stationery Co., of Bloomington, was awarded the contract for printing the proceedings, 1893 and 1894, they being the lowest bidders.

The secretary was authorized to have 1,000 lithographed certificates of membership printed, and make out one to each person who has paid dues, without extra charge.

The business having been completed the council of administration adjourned.

F. LUEDER,
Chairman.

Attest,

F. FLEURY, *Secretary.*

On motion, the report of the executive committee was accepted and ordered published in the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT—The secretary has some communications on his table which he will now read.

THE SECRETARY—I will first read an invitation from the Elk's Lodge in Peoria.

PEORIA, ILL., July 24, 1895.

To the Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, in Convention Assembled:

GENTLEMEN—The Peoria Lodge No. 20, B. P. O. E., do hereby extend to you the privileges and hospitalities of our rooms during your sojourn in our city.

H. J. GRAHAM, *E.R.*

T. J. KAVANAUGH, *Sec'y.*

THE PRESIDENT—We are now at the end of our program for to-day. If no one desires to make any remarks, a motion to adjourn will be in order.

On motion, the association adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock a.m. July 25, 1895.

SECOND SESSION.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1895.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by President F. Lueder.

THE PRESIDENT—I have an invitation from our friend Mr. Sawyer, the photographer, which the secretary will read.

Mr. Jesse Sawyer, photographer (of Peoria), who took your likeness in a group at your last meeting, would most respectfully submit himself this year. If you all will appear on the steps of this hall immediately after adjournment of the morning session of to-day, he will be at your service.

On motion, the invitation was accepted.

THE PRESIDENT—The first business in order this morning is reports from delegates to pharmaceutical associations. We will first hear from our delegates to the National Wholesale Druggist Association. Mr. Emil Thiele, of Chicago, chairman.

MR. EMIL THIELE—Mr. President, I can only report that I did not attend that meeting, nor do I think either of the other delegates did.

THE PRESIDENT—Are any of the delegates to the Illinois Medical Association present?

THE SECRETARY—That association met at Springfield some time ago. I do not think the delegates from this association were present; if they had been, they might have saved us a good deal of trouble. The State Association met in Springfield May 21, 22, and 23.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear from our delegates to the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. I see that Dr. Hatch is present.

DR. H. LEE HATCH—I have the pleasure to submit the following report:

REPORT OF MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

I have the pleasure to report my fifth annual visit to the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, which met this year at Excelsior Springs, one of the finest resorts in the West, with splendid accommodations for the vast crowd that assembled.

The convention was the largest ever held in the state, and the old-time welcome and hospitality remain the same as of old, such as only can be found in Missouri, and the interest in the advancement of knowledge in pharmacy, and the passage and upholding of laws regulating drug trade, here receive a hearty support.

Excellent papers were read and discussed, and all of their proceedings denote a high order of thought and purpose, and a united effort for the upbuilding of the profession.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. A. E. Ebert, of Chicago, as a co-laborer from Illinois.

My hope is that next year more of our members will attend the Missouri meeting, where we are always extended a hearty welcome.

Respectfully submitted,

H. LEE HATCH, *Delegate.*

On motion, report received and ordered printed.

THE PRESIDENT—We will now hear from the delegates to the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association. None of them seem to be present; neither are any of our delegates to the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association here. Are any of our delegates to the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association present?

A MEMBER—Mr. Schapper was present; he is in the city I know, but he does not appear to be in the room now.

THE PRESIDENT—Are any of our delegates to the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association present? I see Mr. Boyd and Mr. Helmer are here. We would like to hear from them.

MR. W. P. BOYD—*Mr. President and Gentlemen:* I have been almost a constant attendant at the meetings of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, and made every preparation to attend this year but found it impossible to get away. I wrote to the other members of the committee urging them to go, assuring them of the fine time they would have, but have since learned they did not attend.

THE PRESIDENT—We would now like to hear from delegates from other state pharmaceutical associations. Are there any present?

THE SECRETARY—Mr. President, I have a letter on my table that should now be read upon this subject.

THE PRESIDENT—Read it, Mr. Secretary.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 2, 1895.

Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Ph G., St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—I hereby appoint you and authorize you to represent the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at its meeting in Peoria. Yours very truly,

JAS. M. LOVE,

President Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

THE PRESIDENT—I see Dr. Whelpley is present. We would like to hear from him.

DR. WHELPLEY (Applause)—*Mr. President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:* The Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association has delegated me to extend to you the sentiment expressed in the name of our president, Mr. Love, and this in the most fraternal and frank manner possible. I desire to assure you that the Missouri pharmacists have much in common with their brethren in Illinois. We have a state legislature, and I think that legislature knows as much about desirable pharmaceutical legislation as the same honorable body in your state, and they strive as hard to give us that which we do not desire as the Illinois legislature. (Laughter.) So that we feel a sympathy with you in legislative work. We also feel in Missouri as keenly as do the pharmacists of Illinois the necessity of the welfare of pharmacy in the future by having in drug stores as apprentices only the most desirable material that can be found in our communities. We also appreciate in a very high degree the value of practical experience, and heartily co-operate with you in the effort to keep that all-requisite element in the pharmaceutical profession. We also feel in Missouri the value of the various efforts being made to better the condition of the trade. We perhaps experience more difficulty in the way of cut-rates in our state than you do, and are making all the efforts we can to overcome the difficulty. It is a pleasure to me to meet with you in this city of magnificent distances, beautiful streets, and hospitable citizens, and I hope you will, as a body, follow the example of Missouri in selecting a place for permanent meeting, and if you do I am confident that Peoria will be the city that will receive the majority of votes. We have for seven years met at Excelsior Springs, a place, as your delegate, Dr. Hatch, has

just said, that is eminently fitted for holding the convention, and we feel that much of the success of our annual meetings is due to the fact that we have a permanent place of meeting. We feel that a "rolling stone gathers no moss." We have a permanent home, a good home, a place where our members can find a haven of rest.

I take a special interest in Peoria at this meeting because I have received such a warm, *cordial*, and fraternal welcome. I had not been in the city two hours before at least three of our profession, who recognized me as naturally inclined to imbibe water, informed me the water supply in Peoria was very scarce indeed. (Applause.) That there was scarcely sufficient for fire purposes, saying nothing about drinking purposes. (Laughter.) I also notice that the health commissioner of Peoria is a woman, and I notice from the daily papers that you are very careful about permitting any one to be buried, death certificates are at a high premium, so I shall not attempt to die with you. I will live with you but I will not die with you. (Laughter.) I will say, however, in case you should come to Missouri (if such an accident should happen), that the physicians of Missouri will not hesitate to sign your death certificate. I hope, however, you will not die with us but live to come many times, and if there is one wish above another the Missouri Association desires to have me impress upon your minds, it is that while we highly appreciate your constant delegate, Dr. Hatch, we cry for more, and we hope that your delegation will be several times as large this year as it has been in the past. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—If there are any other delegates present from other state pharmaceutical associations we would be glad to hear from them. If not, the next business in order is the report of the committee on legislation, of which Mr. Hogan, of Chicago, is chairman.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. Hattenhauer, of La Salle, makes the report for the committee and desires me to read it.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

Your committee on legislation beg leave to report as follows:

That upon the solicitation of, and after several conferences with committees of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, the Apothecaries' Society, and many prominent pharmacists representing various sections of the state, we drafted and caused to be introduced in both branches of the legislature a bill for the radical revision of the existing Pharmacy Law.

The draft was introduced in the Senate by Hon. Charles Crawford, of Cook county, March 5, 1895, and was known as Senate Bill No. 320.

In the House by Hon. Geo. R. Miller, of Cook county, March 7, and was known as House Bill No. 531. The Senate Bill was referred to judiciary committee, and the House Bill to committee on sanitary affairs.

After discussion with prominent pharmacists of the state and the reference committees, both bills were reported back with the recommendation that they do pass.

April 9, Senate Bill No. 320, with a few amendments, passed second reading. These amendments were agreed to by your committee.

As amended, the bill passed the Senate April 24, without a dissenting vote. On April 25, the Senate bill, with amendments, was reported to the House, read first time, ordered printed and placed upon the calendar. May 10 the bill was referred to the committee on sanitary affairs. May 29 the committee reported back the bill, with recommendation that it pass as amended.

On June 3 the bill was placed upon second reading and committee amendments concurred in. Afterward there were two other amendments added. June 4 the bill was called up by Mr. Miller and one amendment was stricken out. On June 13 the bill was called up by Mr. Mulac, of Cook, and placed on its passage, passing by a vote of 93 yeas to 9 nays.

The bill was sent to the Senate June 14, that body concurring in the House amendments. The bill was engrossed and sent to the Governor June 15. June 27 it became a law by limitation (the Governor failing to affix his signature), and was in force July 1, 1895.

Your committee expended one hundred and fifty dollars of the association funds, appropriated through the executive committee, for necessary expenses, such as printing, postage, and clerical work. The trade of the entire state was circularized twice.

Your committee believe that Illinois now has the best law in the United States and will prove so in its operation, a benefit to the pharmacist, as well as in the interest of the public.

A vast amount of hard work was performed by the committees and individual pharmacists in getting the bill through. We met with considerable opposition, but in only one or two instances did we have to yield our point.

Besides the pharmacy law there were three bills introduced in the House to amend the old law, two to allow physicians to register as pharmacists, and one to allow the sale of domestic remedies by general stores, but by proper work they were left slumbering in the committees to which they were referred.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. C. HOGAN,
R. C. HATTENHAUER,
J. C. BORCHERDT,

Committee.

On motion of Dr. Hatch the report was received.

PROF. HALLBERG—I move that the report be accepted and published in the proceedings. Seconded.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any remarks?

MR. H. F. GARRISON—While undoubtedly the Board of Pharmacy and some of the members here have heard this law discussed and would be glad to have everybody keep still, yet there are perhaps a number here who have not heard it discussed or commented upon. While I consider the law an excellent piece of legislation, possibly superior to our former law, it is not perfect; it has some faults; at least, there is one fault to which I desire to call your attention for my own benefit, not to instruct anybody, but to see if I can not get some light on it. There seems to be an incompatibility between Section 6 and Section 7 which I think arises largely from the construction put upon those two sections by the Board of Pharmacy. I was informed yesterday that the board had ruled that when a man became registered under Section 6 he forfeited all rights granted him under Section 7. If I have been misinformed I hope somebody will set me right. I would not for one moment question the motives of the board in making this ruling, neither would I question their ability. Indeed, I have great confidence not only in their integrity but in their ability, but I believe if they have made such a ruling it is a mistake.

THE SECRETARY—What do you understand the ruling to be?

MR. GARRISON—That when a man becomes registered under Section 6 as a registered pharmacist he forfeits his rights as an assistant pharmacist.

THE SECRETARY—He can not hold two live certificates at the same time.

MR. GARRISON—I have failed to find any law to that effect.

THE SECRETARY—We could not carry him on the books as a registered pharmacist and registered assistant pharmacist at the same time.

MR. GARRISON—Let us look at it a moment and see if we can not. It is wrong, it is unjust, in the first place, from a moral standpoint, but that has nothing to do with the law. Our State Board of Pharmacy is bound by the law, and also by moral obligations, unless they come in contact with the law. But I believe that construction is not in accordance with the law. If I register under Section 7, that gives me the privilege of compounding and dispensing medicines in any town or locality in the State of Illinois. Now suppose three years after that they take that privilege away from me, then I have no longer the privilege of going to a neighboring town and dispensing

medicines. I have not the same privilege I had three years before, when, I will suppose, I was not so well qualified. Now, I find at the close of Section 6 that the "said certificate shall be operative in and apply to the town, place, or locality for which granted, and no other." That is the certificate of a registered pharmacist on time-service. Now, he has already a certificate under Section 7, which applies to other localities. How does his taking out this certificate, which only applies to one locality, invalidate the other certificate? Our secretary says I can not hold two certificates at the same time. There is nothing in the law that says so; there is nothing in the law that claims it; it could only arise by implication. There are only three ways, so far as I know, by which I can be deprived of my right under Section 7 to dispense medicines in any town, village, or locality in the State of Illinois.

One of them is found in Section 10. If I fail to pay to the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy annually my registration fee of \$1.50, I may be deprived of my rights as an assistant pharmacist. Another way is by intemperance; that is also found in Section 10. If I become intemperate, addicted to the excessive use of stimulants or narcotics, so as to render me unsafe to handle drugs, my right may be taken away. The third way is not found in the pharmacy law, but it is by implication when I give up my rights as a citizen. Those are the only ways I can be deprived of my rights under Section 7. As to the holding of two certificates at once, why one of them is only good in one locality. Heretofore, when a man became a registered pharmacist he forfeited his certificate as an assistant, but not his rights. His certificate as a registered pharmacist gave him every right he had under his certificate as an assistant; but now, if my understanding of the ruling of the board is correct, they confine him to one certificate, which confines him to one locality, thereby depriving him of the rights he had before under the law, and he is not deprived of his rights in any of the three ways I have mentioned.

MR. H. H. GREEN—The Board of Pharmacy has not made a ruling on that particular point, but it would seem to me highly inconsistent for a man to hold two live certificates at the same time, and, in view of the fact of the peculiar tendencies of some of the people engaged in the business in Illinois, it would be highly dangerous. There is nothing we have to guard more carefully than the certificates we issue. For instance, one man, we will say, will pass under two or three different names. That attempt has been made in other states and has been accomplished, so it may serve as a protection to the pharmacist, or to the party operating the store.

Now, if a man who is an assistant pharmacist by experience or by examination has been located in a village or town among those who know him best and are able to judge of his professional fitness—the

doctors whose prescriptions he fills are satisfied that he is competent, and he has grown up in the store and is familiar with the wants and demands of that store—if I say, after he has had five or six years experience there and the people and physicians are satisfied he is competent for the place, then a certificate on time-service should be granted to him for that place and he may be regarded as safe for that locality. But, sir, when we grant that certificate to him by implication, as my friend Garrison was saying, the minor certificate merges into the other; that is perfectly consistent. There is no injury done to the holder of that certificate; if he wishes to remove from that locality and become a migratory clerk the Board of Pharmacy will take up the registered pharmacist certificate and reissue the assistant certificate. Again, he can not complain of being robbed or deprived of any rights because the Board of Pharmacy, and the laws of Illinois have granted him a higher privilege for that particular locality. Now, then, he has had experience enough under the law to entitle him, if he wants to migrate with a higher grade certificate, if he wants to circulate around the state and do business wherever he may be, he has had experience enough to take an examination which gives him the highest privilege of a pharmacist in Illinois.

MR. GARRISON—I expected to derive some good from this discussion, and I have. Mr. Green's remarks have knocked everything that I said out entirely. He says the board will take up one certificate and grant another if the man desires to leave the particular locality, and that concedes the very thing I want. I did not want a man deprived of his rights as a registered assistant because he was a registered pharmacist. Mr. Green says if such a man desires to surrender his certificate as a registered pharmacist and go back as a clerk the board will give him a certificate as a registered assistant. That is all right, well and good, and what I wanted to know about.

A MEMBER—Is there anything in the law which says that shall be done. I have been for years in one place and am not a migratory clerk, but if I wished to go to another town can I get this certificate?

THE SECRETARY—I will state for the benefit of the gentleman and others, that all those who hold certificates issued under the old law as registered pharmacists, that these certificates are good anywhere in the State of Illinois. It is only the certificate issued under Section 6 of the new law that applies to the particular locality, and those certificates will be distinguishable from the others.

PROF. HALLBERG—I do not feel that I ought to take up the time of the association in a discussion of this matter, but I was very much surprised to see the attempt to obtain further legislation this year. You will remember that in the discussion of this question of

registration by experience the association practically held last year that the Board of Pharmacy should not register anybody except on examination. Mr. Green at that time said—when it was suggested that the board construe the law in such a way that an examination should be required in all cases—"If you want us to do that, change the law," and finally it was settled by the adoption of an amendment to the committee's report which read, "If a legal construction of the section by competent authority permits them to do so." That amendment was unanimously adopted. That was the sense of this association a year ago, that if the Board of Pharmacy could obtain legal advice on this section that would permit them to exact an examination of every applicant, they should do so.

Now, what do we find? We find that the legislative committee of this association, without any instructions from the association, proceeds at the behest of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association to draft a new law and take exactly an opposite view or stand from that expressed by this association a year ago with reference to this law. I dare say there is not a member present here, who was present a year ago, that did not go away from our last annual meeting with the fixed opinion that this association was opposed to any registration by experience. Still we have this same enactment again. It leads to endless trouble. Here is one complication arises from it, as suggested by Mr. Garrison, and how many more there will be God only knows. Eighty-nine men were registered last year by experience out of a total of three hundred, that is, for every two men registered by examination the board registered one on experience merely. I say it is wrong. I say the legislative committee of this association had no authority to propose any such legislation. Still, we have the new law and it has some very good features in it. By the way, I must take exceptions to a statement made by our friend Dr. Whelpley; the legislature of Illinois gives the pharmacists of this state whatever they ask for. I also believe that this issuing of certificates to certain localities, restricting the dispensing of medicines to a certain place is unconstitutional, but I believe it is right and perhaps sometimes right is superior to constitutional law. I have felt that I would not feel satisfied with myself unless I registered a kick against this law. (Applause.) We have the law, however, and we will have to do the best we can, and taken altogether the law is unquestionably a vast improvement on the original law.

DR. H. H. ROGERS—I was not present at your annual meeting last year, but I have carefully read over the proceedings and have them as fresh in my mind as some who were here. Prof. Hallberg calls attention to the fact that this matter of examination was discussed at the last meeting of the association and contrary to the express desire

of the association we have the same enactment again. Perhaps his after remarks corrected that in part, but I think he will admit himself that that was a misstatement. It is not the same enactment, but it is an enactment he thinks is illegal limiting the certificate to one locality. While I am on my feet I desire to move as an amendment to the motion now before the association, which is that "the report be accepted," add these words, "with the thanks of this association to the committee for their arduous and successful labors and high appreciation of their efforts."

MR. H. H. GREEN—I have just been thinking about my friend Hallberg—how immensely satisfied he must be with himself about nine-tenths of the time, because he is kicking about that proportion of the time. I desire to say that in compliance with a very spirited request a year ago, the Board of Pharmacy did take legal advice on this very question, and we received the advice that the best thing the board could do was to follow the law and not undertake to make law. That was the advice we received on this time-service proposition. There is absolutely no comparison between a law which grants this privilege on time-service, that would give authority to practice pharmacy all over Illinois, and the present statute which confines it in marked justice to one locality. As we have the law it is not in good taste to arraign the legislative committee, and if it were the fixed sentiment of this association a year ago that we should not have any more legislation, what was the use of having a committee on legislation? That committee acted with the advice, consent, and had the earnest co-operation of the executive committee. The committee were urged to secure the passage of this law, and they did so after a good deal of hard work and personal sacrifice. (Applause.)

MR. GARRISON—I am of the same opinion I was last year on this question. I endorse what Mr. Green has said. I am not a registered pharmacist by experience; I took the examination, but I believe in upholding the board. When the law states a thing definitely I believe the board ought to go by the law. I think the change in the law this year is just and all right. The time-service section may be abused, but the board will use every effort to keep it from being abused I have no doubt. Simply because it is there we should not kick against the action of the legislative committee. I think that committee did excellent work, and while the association last year did not instruct them to do the work, notwithstanding we appointed them, and what were they appointed for, if not to do work, and the work they have done is admirable, and I therefore second the amendment offered by Dr. Rogers.

PROF. HALLBERG—In order to get the record straight, I want to protest against the discussion of the committee on legislation. That

committee is one of the standing committees of this association, and should not initiate any work except under the direction of this association. The committee is kept up for the purpose of watching legislation, and seeing that no unfavorable legislation is passed; to see that the interests of pharmacists are taken care of in the legislature. That is the object of the committee. The state association initiates the work, and the legislative committee should carry out the instructions of the association. The committee is not appointed as a standing committee, and for that reason it is a part of the association.

THE SECRETARY—I do not wish to take up your time, but I want to say a word or two in regard to this matter. It seems to me a little strange that this committee should be arraigned for doing so much good work for the pharmacists of Illinois. I want to say to some of the gentlemen present, that I am aware to a considerable extent of the labor performed by this committee and its co-workers in securing the passage of this law, which it is conceded by almost everyone engaged in the business will be of lasting benefit to pharmacists in more ways than one. The committee were backed up in this work not only by the council of administration of the executive committee, but by all the members of the executive committee and by all the officers of this association. They were all informed of this matter, and thoroughly conversant with it, and acted with the legislative committee and others, representatives of various associations of retail druggists throughout the state and individual pharmacists, in furthering this legislation. There were several bills introduced into the legislature which were antagonistic to the interests of the pharmacists of Illinois, and it became necessary to defeat these measures, and there was an unanimous desire on the part of the pharmacists to have some legislation that would benefit them more than the old law did. Patent medicines and other remedies were being sold at cut prices in almost every grocery store and dry goods store in the country, and the business of the pharmacists was being encroached upon to such an extent that as secretary of the board, I was receiving a great many complaints of not receiving any good from the law.

The complaints were general; the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association could not be called together and something had to be done. It was not necessary to call the association together because they had wisely arranged that the executive committee could transact all business the same as the association. The executive committee to condense matters and make it more easy to conduct the business had appointed a council of administration. Now this work was all done under the direction of the association—I claim directly so, through its executive committee, its proper officers, and the legislative committee, and their co-workers in the cause, they labored very hard and were assisted in all parts of the state by the pharmacists

wherever they were able to do any good. The report of the committee is simply a plain statement of what was done, and it certainly was done for the good of pharmacy and will result in a benefit to the druggists of Illinois. (Applause) (Cries of "Question," "Question.")

THE PRESIDENT—Prof. Hallberg, are you willing to accept the amendment of Dr. Rogers?

PROF. HALLBERG—I will not say the amendment is improper, but the motion to accept the report should first be voted upon and then if we desire to extend thanks to the committee it should be put as a separate proposition. That is the way I should prefer it although I am perfectly willing to vote for both at once. I think, however, we ought to give such members as may want to vote for one motion and not for the other a chance to do so. I take exceptions to the statement of the secretary that I am arraigning the committee. I have not abused anybody and I do not think I should be accused of arraigning the board or committee or anybody.

MR. H. H. GREEN—I am sorry, Mr. President, that you asked Prof. Hallberg if he would accept Dr. Rogers' amendment. I wish you would put the question on the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT—The question is upon the amendment offered by Dr. Rogers, which is to add to the motion to accept the report the words, "With the high appreciation of the association for the work done by the committee in securing the passage of the present pharmacy law." All in favor the amendment say "Aye." Contrary, "No." The ayes appear to have it; the ayes have it and the amendment is adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—The question is now upon the original motion as amended: to accept the report of the committee. All in favor of that motion say Aye. Contrary, No. The ayes have it, and the motion is carried.

THE PRESIDENT—The next business in order is the report of the committee on papers and queries. I see Mr. H. M. Ehrlicher, of Pekin, is present.

MR. EHRLICHER—I have no report to make.

THE PRESIDENT—The next business in order is the report of the Committee on U. S. Pharmacopœia, of which Prof. Hallberg is chairman.

PROF. HALLBERG—Mr. President, Gentlemen: As you remember, probably, the report of this committee on the revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, last year suggested that the chief work for the committee during the next few years would be securing reliable data as to the kind of medicines that are used. As you are also aware, there has always been more or less dissatisfaction with the Pharmacopœia among druggists. They even went so far as to say that very few of the remedies that are used are official; that the Pharmacopœia was more ornamental than useful. Of course, that is not true.

This is a vast country and there are certain localities where perhaps a few certain remedies are used that are never used in another locality. Therefore, it is difficult to obtain a correct idea as to the extent the preparations of the Pharmacopœia are used and can only be based upon their use uniformly throughout the state. Up until the Pharmacopœia of 1890, there has been a preponderance of attempts, you might call it, on the part of pharmacists in the Eastern states to control it, and therefore the Pharmacopœia up until the last one—1890—contained few of the remedies that are used in the Central and Western states, but largely those used in the Eastern states. The last Pharmacopœia of 1890, which became legal January 1, 1893, contained a larger proportion of remedies in general use than any of its predecessors. Now, in order to make the Pharmacopœia of 1900 still more comprehensive, not necessarily larger but to really improve it, your committee has started out this year in the work of compiling the kind of medicines used, by physicians, not in any particular section of the country, but throughout the country, and I want to say the value of this kind of work is being recognized not only in this country but also in Europe. There are great difficulties to be met in getting work of this kind started. The committee drafted a circular, which was printed in last year's report, and we sent out about a hundred of those circulars in addition to the members of the association who we thought would be most likely to respond. We afterwards sent out a circular letter calling their attention to it and in many instances we also spoke personally to them. The result was that we obtained replies from twenty members representing from twenty-four to twenty-five thousand prescriptions—some sending in reports of two thousand prescriptions and in one or two instances only five hundred. Now, we would like to have presented to you a summary of the medicines that were most largely used, the per cent and also the forms in which they were used. For example, out of a thousand prescriptions how many were solutions or liquid mixtures; how many were lini-

ments, washes, injections; how many were pills, capsules, tablets, etc.

The per cent of proprietary medicines and what they were. This matter of proprietary medicines, I believe, will be in one sense more valuable than the report on the other medicines, because if we can find out the number and amount of proprietary medicines that are being prescribed in this state in a year, it may be an object lesson to the druggists when they realize the thousands of dollars they are paying out for these proprietary medicines, they may make a desperate effort to dispense with them and be more successful than heretofore. Now, as I was going to say, we intended to present a summary of this work, but the reports came in so late we were not able to do so. We only got five thousand up to about a month ago, and the labor involved in tabulating them, unless they are sent in in the right kind of shape, is very great. A number of the reports were sent in in excellent shape, but a good many were not, and we have, therefore, been unable to completely tabulate them. We have nevertheless done sufficient to give you a pretty fair idea of the work, and after we get this incorporated in the report of the proceedings this year, and get everything properly classified, as we had it ten years ago when the first work of this kind was done by Professor Ebert and Mr. Knoebel, then when this blank is sent out to members all they will have to do will be to simply check off after each name the number of times a remedy has been used, and it will be very easy comparatively for them to make a report. The returns we have received show that the substances used as antiseptic agents show a large increase. Boric and Benzoic acids have largely displaced Carbolic acid, because of its poisonous qualities. Mercuric chloride and Calomel hold their own, as of old, while Opium and Morphine, except Paregoric, appear to be less used. Nux vomica is still largely employed, while Quinine shows somewhat of a falling off, due more, however, to the many different forms in which it is manufactured rather than any reduction in the use of the alkaloids of the new so-called coal-tar products. Phenacetin has superseded Antipyrin, etc. We received replies from the following:

PRESCRIPTION STATISTICS.*

FOR THE

ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1895.

Contributed by—		No Prescrip.
Sohrbeck Bros., Moline,	.	1,000
F. Lueder, Peoria,	.	1,000
A. Zimmermann, Peoria,	.	1,000
Ehrlicher Bros., Pekin,	.	1,000
G. C. Kellogg, Tiskilwa,	.	1,000
Henry Crosby, Viola,	.	1,000
A. E. Ebert, Chicago,	.	2,000
Andrew Scherer, Chicago,	.	2,000
Fred. M. Schmidt, Chicago,	.	1,000
Richard Truppel, Peoria,	.	1,000
Total tabulated,	.	12,000

Statistics were also received from the following, but these did not conform to the tabulation requirements. They will be incorporated in next year's report:

R. C. Hattenhauer, LaSalle,	.	1,000
George C. Bartells, Camp Point,	.	1,000
W. K. Forsyth, Chicago,	.	1,000
R. E. Rhode, Chicago,	.	1,000
Dale & Lempett, Chicago,	.	1,000
Charles E. Marshall, Chicago,	.	1,000
R. H. Hanke, Chicago,	.	500
Paul Schuh, Cairo,	.	500
Total,	.	19,000

*Report of Committee on Revision of U. S. Pharmacopoeia, Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, 1894-5: C. S. N. Hailberg, Chicago, Chairman; P. F. A. Rudnick, Chicago; J. J. Schubert, Kankakee.

CLASSIFICATION OF 10,000 PRESCRIPTIONS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Totals.	Per Cent
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---------	----------

A.—Liquid Mixtures or Solutions for Internal Use.

Waters.....	6	170	185	49	69	97	74	96	89	765		
Elixirs.....	95	139	63	62	86	67	66	116	99	793		
Syrups.....	23	61	9	31	122	85	96	80	52	539		
Emulsions.....	5	10	2	2	38	8	10	3	2	80		
Infusions or Decoctions.....	13	23	28	2	1	12	15	1	3	98		
.....												
.....												
.....												
Total, inc. prop. and not class.....	721	421	544	532	503	578	557	644	567	5,297	52.97	

B.—Liquid Mixtures or Solutions for External Use.

Antiseptic Solutions.....	43	24	20	.....	61	.....	11	.....	169			
Hypodermic Solutions.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3			
Gargles.....	20	17	10	18	27	35	19	7	87	123		
Washes or Lotions.....	89	7	36	45	22	90	44	59	31	353		
Injections.....	5	46	6	.....	25	9	15	5	15	126		
Liniments.....	40	17	36	31	22	60	20	33	44	303		
Collodions.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	5		
.....												
.....												
Total.....	201	111	108	94	157	125	94	115	127	1,142	11.42	

C.—Mixtures of Solids for Internal Use.

Powders or Triturations.....	255	96	134	154	94	133	.....	32	83	981		
Cachets or wafers.....	15	.....	.....	.....	9	6	.....	1	.....	31		
Gelatin Capsules.....	390	70	78	27	103	76	93	17	73	917		
Masses or Confections.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2		
Pills, uncoated.....	37	120	8	50	22	21	18	3	14	293		
" sugar coated.....	10	.....	3	.....	26	3	15	16	3	76		
" gelatin coated.....	72	.....	18	60	17	58	20	32	.....	267		
" otherwise coated.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
Tablets, compressed.....	60	13	6	25	8	5	.....	63	.....	180		
" triturations.....	43	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	50		
Lozenges, U. S. Ph. method.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6		
" compressed.....	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	21		
Species for Infusion.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7		
.....												
.....												
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	8		
.....												
Total.....	869	330	250	317	293	204	150	157	173	2,341	23.41	

D.—Mixtures of Solids for External Use.

Ointments.....	84	63	65	38	44	48	29	53	66	489		
Oleates.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	5		
Cerates.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3	.....	27		
Suppositories.....	17	10	6	2	1	3	3	2	8	52		
Plasters, U. S. Ph.....	4	5	7	2	.....	5	5	4	2	34		
" rubber.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4		
Bandages, antiseptic.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3		
Other material, antiseptic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5		
.....												
Miscellaneous.....	36	.....	19	16	2	12	.....	16	8	109		
.....												
Total.....	149	78	98	58	49	73	53	80	84	728	7.28	

TABULATION OF INGREDIENTS*

IN 12,000 PRESCRIPTIONS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Abies.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abrus.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Absinthium.....	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil.....	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.1	...
Infusion.....	...	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acacia.....	.2	...	.21	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Mucilage.....	.13	...	...	.1	...	.10	.10	.3	.9	.20
Syrup.....	.2	.17	...	.33	...	.3	.2	.44	.2	...
Acetanilide.....	.15	.4	.5	.1	...	.16	.28	.5	.8	.36
Comp.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.3	...
Acid Acetic.....	...	...	...	...	...	.1	...	...	...	...
" Dil.....	.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	.4	...	...
" Glaciale.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arsenous.....	.12	.14	...	.3	.4	.13	.10	...	...	.1
" Chlor. Sol....	.1	...	...	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	.2
" Fowler's Sol..	.1	...	.8	...	...	...	.10	...	...	...
" Donovan's Sol.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2	...	...	...
Benzoic.....	.6	...	.1	.1	...	.2	.5	...	...	.1
Boric.....	.37	.48	.8	.19	.10	.22	.18	.9	.12	.45
Carbolic.....	.12	.28	.12	.16	.18	.25	.13	.20	.16	.14
" Glycerite.....	...	...	...	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Mixture.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ointment.....	.4	...	...	...	...	.2	...	...	...	...
" Syrup, Deelat.	...	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chromic.....	...	...	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chrysophanic.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2	.4	.1	...
Citric.....	.2	...	...	.2	...	...	.2	...	.2	...
" Syrup.....	...	...	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gallic.....	...	.2	...	.6	.4	...	.4	.2	...	.8
Hydriodic Syrup....	.4	.3	...	...	.9	...	...	...	.5	.4
" Gardner's.....	...	.2	...	.6	...	...	...	...	...	.1
Hydrobromic.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" dilute.....	...	...	...	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocyanic.....	.34	.8	...	...	...	.1	...	...	.2	...
Hypophosphorous " ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lactic.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.2	...	.1	...
Hydrochloric.....	...	.44	.2	...	.3	...	...	.11	.1	.37
" dilute.....	.12	...	.17	.18	.4	.19	.2	...	.10	.3

*The items in the first two columns numbered No. 1 and No. 2 are for 2,000 prescriptions each; all the other numbers refer to 1,000 prescriptions each.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Acid Nitric	1					3				
Nitrohydrochloric ..	1	32		1	1					2
" dilute	5				1	3	8	14	3	1
Oleic										
Oxalic	1						1			
Phosphoric		7	1							
" dilute	5		8	5	5	9	1		5	2
" glacial										
" Sol. comp.	2					2				
Pyrogallic, See Pyrogallol										
Pyroligneous										1
Salicylic	40	15	3	2	2	8	7	9	12	6
Sulphuric		7								1
" aromatic	3	2		3	8	3	7	5	1	24
" dilute	3			4			4			
" Haller's	2					1	1			
Sulphurous	3	1		1			1	4	1	
Tannic	17	17	16	2	5	15		3	9	15
Tartaric	1						1			
Aconite (Root)	3									
Extract	19					1	2			
" Fluid	7									
" Powd. (Abst.)						2				
Liniment		1								
Tincture	67	49	3	23	40	16	21	38	6	72
" leaf										
Plaster										
Aconitia										
Aconitine, alk.			1							
" ecl. res.										
Adonidin										
Agaric			2							
Agaricin										
Alcohol	10		11	6		6	5			11
Absolute										
Dilute	5						1			
Amyl										
Methyl										
Albolene		4	5	1			1	9	3	
Allyl										
Aletris Cordial	1	2	2	3	11	4		6	2	
Extract										
" Fluid						3	1	3		

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ammonium, Sulphate . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valerianate. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salicylate . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ammoniac Emuls. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plaster . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ampelopsis. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amyl Nitrite . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Analgesin . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angelica. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anise. . . . .	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil	5	1	..	..	..	7	3	2	4	..
Spirit. . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Amon.	5	..	..	..	..	28	2	..	..	..
Elixir. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angostura. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annidalin . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthemis. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrarobin. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antimony . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxide. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sulphurated . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Oxy " . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potass. Tart.	4	5	4	2	..	1	2	..	..	1
" " Oint. . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pill. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wine.	2	1	17	..	11	..	2	..	3	..
Antifebrin. . . . .	..	12	..	1	30	1	12	44	..	..
Antikamnia	9	37	..	5	20	16	7	5	121	36
Codeine. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Quinine and Salol. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Antipyrin	20	11	6	25	40	8	13	6	4	2
Apiol.	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Apocynum, Ext. Fluid	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apis Mellifica, Sp. Tr. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Apomorphine, hcl.	1	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Aralia, racem. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aristol.	18	2	11	7	5	4	2	4	9	..
Arnica. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Extract. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Fluid. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tincture.	4	..	..	4	..	2	3	8	3	17
Plaster . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armenian Bole . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Benzene.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benne, Oil.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benzoin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinct.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
" Comp.....	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Benzoinol.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
and Tar.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berberis Vulg.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aquifol. Ext. Fluid..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Berberine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muriate.....	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bergamot Oil.....	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Birch Oil, Vol.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tincture.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bismuth—Am. Cit.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solution.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
" Hydrastis.....	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Citrate.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Carbonate.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Sub-Nitrate.....	48	110	18	43	60	39	52	13	25	105
Sub-Gallate.....	..	30	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	..
Oleate.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salicylate.....	..	3	6	1	..	..	1	14	..	..
Trinitrate.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blancoline.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Black Strap (Treacle)....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blood Defib'n'td (Armour)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brandy.....	3	5	2	7	1	4	15	..	34	3
Borolyptol (Prop.).....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brayera.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bromidia.....	2	1	..	3	1	..	..	4	7	..
Bromides (Peacock's)....	..	4	..	..	5	3	..	..	3	2
Pinta.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bromo-Caffeine.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Bromo-Chloralum.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bromoform.....	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Brucine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phosph.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bryonia, Ext. Fluid.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tincture.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Buchu.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..
Ext. Fluid.....	35	1	..	..	2	6	4	4	..	28
" " Comp.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infusion.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Buchu Tincture.....	1						3		1	
Buckthorn Syrup.....			13							
Cocoa Oil (Butter).....	14		8			1	2			7
Cactina Pellets (Prop.)...		1			5	1		4		
Cactus Grandiflor, Tinct.	4						1	2	11	
Ext. Fluid.....									6	
Cade Oil.....						3			1	
Cadmium Bromide.....										
Iodide.....										
Sulphate.....										
Caffeine.....	3	8				18	5			
Bromo, See Brom.....										
Citratd.....	18	3	1	3	4	3	1	6	2	14
Cajeput Oil.....				1	1					5
Linim. Comp.....	12									
Calabar Beans, Physos. Tr.		2								
Ext. Fluid.....		2								
Calamus.....		1								
Tincture.....	5									
Calcium Carbonate, prep.	6									
Carbonate, precip.....							1			
Bromide.....										
Chloride.....	16									
Iodide.....										
Syrup.....						1		4	1	
Lactophosphate.....	2									
Phosphate.....		2								
Sulphate.....										
Sulphide.....	2	8				2		6	1	
Calisaya Cordial (Tilden's)									2	
La Rilla (Prop.).....		2								
Calendula, Tincture.....	1				2	2				1
Calumba, Ext. Fluid.....	11		11	1						
Infusion.....	4	2			2	4		3	2	
Tincture.....	4	6		14					1	1
Extract.....			5							
Camphor.....	7	9		8	9	7	13	5	1	
Liniment.....	3	2		16		3	17			
" Comp.....										
" Chloral.....	2									
Spirit.....	6	6	2		2	3	11	6	4	14
Certeal.....										
Oil.....			5							
Monobrom.....		2				1				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Castoreum.....										
Castoreum, Tincture.....	5			1						
Castoria (Prop.).....										
Cataria, Ext. Fluid.....										
Catechu.....	1	5	1							
Tincture.....	2			3	1	7	2	7	2	
Caulophyllin (resinoid)...										
Caulophyllum, Ext.....										
Ext. Fluid.....	1				3	1				
Cedar Oil.....						1	1			
Celera. (Prop.).....	2	1	1	1	2	5	1	3	6	
Celery Seed, Ext. Fluid..										
Comp. (Prop.).....										
Cerate.....	4			1		1				
Cerium Oxalate.....	19	3	1	16	3			2	1	8
Chalmoogra Oil.....							1			
Chalk Mixture.....						4	4			
Prepared.....		1		5	2	3		3	1	1
Troches.....										
Charcoal.....		5				6	1	2	1	16
Tablets.....	1								12	
Animal.....				1						
Chelidonium Ext.....						1				
Chenopodium.....										
Oil.....							1			
Chinoidin.....		1								
Tincture.....										
Chionanthus.....										
Ext. Fluid.....						1				
Tincture.....										
Bitters.....										
Chionia.....				1		1				
Chirata Tincture.....										
Chloralamide.....		5	1			1		2		
Chloral.....	11	15	7	9	5	9	11	5	3	11
Croton.....								1		
Chloramine Pastilles...			1							
Chlorodyne.....			1							
Chloranodyne.....		1			6	3				
Chloroform.....	7	13	3	10	4	7	9	5	2	34
Liniment.....	3	5	10	1	1	3	2			
Spirit.....	4	3	1	1		4		32		32
Emulsion.....										
Chrysarobinum.....				1			1			

[illegible]

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ELIXIR Buch. & Pareir. Bava	1	...	...	...	...
Buch., Junip. and Pot.	4	1	...	...	...
Bismuth	1	...	...	...	...
“ and Pepsin	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
“ Peps. & Strych.	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Buckthorn	1	...	...	...	...	...
Three Bromid. (Prop)	2	...
Calisaya	3	26	1	26	15	7	21	...	9	61
“ Comp	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Bismuth
“ “ Iron	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
“ “ Strych.	1	1	...	1	...
“ Strychnine	2	...	...	...	...
“ Iron	19	...
“ “ Strych.	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	3	4	...
“ Hypophos. Co.
“ Protoxide Iron.
“ Pyrophos. “
Three Chlorid. (Prop)	...	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	...
Cathartic Comp.	5	...	...	...	...	...
Cascara Sagrada	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	5	2	15
“ Arom	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Celery Comp	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chloral “
Chloroform “
Cimicifuga
Corydalis Comp.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gentian	5	5	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...
“ Iron	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	3	...	...
Diuretic	2	...
Digestive Ferment	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glycyrrhiza Arom
Guarana	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digestive	1	...	...	...	...
Hops
Iod. Bro. Calc. Co. (Prop)	2	2	...	8	6	5
Three Iodides (Prop.)	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Iron and Arsenic
“ Quinine
“ Arsenic, Quinine.	5	...	...	...	...	...
“ Strych. “	...	5	37	7	7	5	...	...	...	1
“ “
“ Pept'nat'd (Pizall)	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lactopeptine	...	37	...	6	...	11	3	10	20	79

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Galanga, Tincture.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gamboge.....	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
Garlic Syrup.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaultheria, Syrup.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil.....	19	1	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	2
Syr.....	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauze Carbolated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gelatin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gelsemin (Resinoid).....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gelsemium, Fluid Ext.....	12	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	1
Tincture.....	7	4	1	...	16	4	7	21	1	...
Gentian.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Extract.....	11	18	5	1	8	11	...	...	...	6
" Fluid.....	9	...	1	9	2	...	...	...	6	...
" " Comp.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inf. Comp.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...
Tincture.....	1	26	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
" Comp.....	31	8	1	9	6	13	4	10	12	16
Wine.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inf.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geranin (Resinoid).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geranium.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Geranium, Extract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ext. Fluid.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginger.....	1	1	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	4
Fluid Extract.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Oleo Resin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrup.....	9	9	...	11	2	20	6	7	12	1
Tincture.....	1	1	1	1	3	7	1	4	2	1
Glucose.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glycerin (Price's).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Glycerin.....	48	...	...	78	...	56	70	88	17	79
Alum.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Boro.....	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	3	...	...
Nitro.....	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ointment.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suppositories.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
Glycerite Starch.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tar.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tannin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kephalin (Prop.).....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Glycozone (Marchand's).....	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ignatia Ext. Fluid.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tincture.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ingluvin (Prop).....	2	4	...	7	...	...	8	6	1	...
Injection Brou. (Prop.) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inula, Ext. Fluid.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iodia (Prop).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iodine.....	4	3	3	1	1	1	6	...	...	9
Ointment.....	1	...	...	2	4	...	2	...	1	...
" Comp.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tincture.....	12	5	3	13	2	9	18	8	6	7
" Colorless.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
" Comp.....	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2
Iodoform.....	1	6	1	4	...	1	6	8	4	10
Ointment.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauze.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Iodol.....	2	7	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ipecac.....	5	26	3	14	2	3	6	5	...	...
Ext. Fluid.....	2	1	...	1	...	24	1	2	1	1
Infusion.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Syrup.....	5	19	8	35	48	19	41	59	8	22
Tincture.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" with Opium.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wine.....	2	12	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...
Iris Florentina.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vers. Ext. Fluid....	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...
Irisin, Resinoid Ext.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron, Acetate Tr.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and Ammonia Alum..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" Acet. Liq.....	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Arsen Syr. (Clermont)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arsenate.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arom. Mixt.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bromide.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Brom. Efferves.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Syrup.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calc. Syr. Lactophos.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbonate.....	...	9	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...
" Mass.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Sacch.....	4	...	1	13	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chloride Sol.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Tinct.....	43	20	2	...	28	25	40	15	7	68
" " Tasteless.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Syrup.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
" Citrate.....	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Iron Citrate and Ammon.				3					1	
" Quin. & Strych.										1
Dialysed Scales.	2									28
Solution ..	6	1								
Ferro-cyanide						1		6		
Iodide Syrup.	7	3	2	9	1	2	1	3	2	15
Lactate.			2	1						
Liquor Albuminate ..			6							1
Nitrate Sol.										
Nitrogenized (Prop.). ..	1									
" Digit. & W. Cher.										
Malated Tinct.	2									
Mixt. Comp.										
Oxalate.	1									
Oxide Syrup.										
Plaster.										
Phosphate.		1								
and Potassium Tart. 21.				1		1			1	
Pyrophosphate.		4				1		3		
Pyrophos. Syr.										
and Quinine Citrate. ..				3		1	1			1
" Strychnine ..	1									
Reduced.	5	6	18	2		10	1			5
Sulphate.		14	5	3	6	2	5			
" Exsiccated ..	3					2	7			10
" Sub-Solution ..	2			1						
" " ..		2						1		
" and Ammon.										
Troches.										
Valerianate.		2				1				
Wine.										7
Jamaica Dogwood, Ext. Fl.							1			
Jalap.		1		1		2	1			
Po. Comp.	25		1	2	4		1			
Extract.										
" Fluid.										
Resin.										
Tincture.										
Jesuit Mixture.										
Juglans, Extract.										
Ext. Fluid.										
Juniper.	1			1						1
Ext. Fluid.										
Infusion.					1					

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Juniper, Oil Empyreumat.										
Oil				1	4					
Spirit	3			1			21		4	1
" Comp.					1		3	2		
Tincture										
Succus			2							
Kamala										
Kava Kava, Ext. Fluid				1	1	1	1			
Kino										
Tincture		1				26			2	
Krameria, Extract										
Ext. Fluid		1	5				4			
Syrup				1						
Tincture		1		1	1			3	15	
Kooso	3									
Kola Cardinette								3		
Lactopeptin	3	17	5	6	1	5	16	14	22	8
Lactophenin (Prop.)							7			
Lactucarium			3							
Extract		1								
" Fluid										
Syrup		5		1						
" "Auberg"		17								
Lanolin	4		8	3	4	7	17	5	3	
Lavender Oil				1						
Spirit Comp		4	2	2	1	24			1	5
Lard	17		5				2			
Benzoated	1									
Oil	1									
Lappa Root							1			
Ext. Fluid				1			2		1	
Seed										
Laurel Oil (Expressed)	2									
Lavender Oil	1									
Spirit Comp	13						14			
Lead, Acetate	24	7	19	3	3	7	8		2	12
" Sub-sol	9	3	1	1		6			3	
" " Dil		5					5		1	
" Cerate			2	1						
" Ointment										
Carbonate	10			4						
Iodide				5			1	1		
Nitrate										
Oxide				1						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lead Oint. Comp.....	4									
and Opium Lotion...							1			
Plaster		3	1							
Lemon, Juice.....						2	1			
Oil.....										
Spirit.....									1	
Syrup.....	36			9	5	11	6	2		
Leonurus, Ext. Fluid....										
Leontin.....						1				
Leptandra, Extract....										
Ext. Fluid.....	1	1				1				
Leptandrin (Resinoid)...	1					5	2			1
Lettuce, Ext. Fluid....										
Lime, Chlorinated.....										
Syrup.....										
Water.....	34	5		7	6	2	5	4	1	
Lippia Mexicana, Conct. Tr.					1					
Linseed.....	3		3							
Ground.....									4	
" Camphorated.									2	
Oil.....	5	3		1	2		6	2		1
Liquor Sedans (Prop) ..	2			2						
Liquid Bread (Prop)....		1								
Lithium, Benzoate	1	2	5							
Bromide.....		1			1					
Bromo (Prop.).....			1							
Carbonate.....		3		1	1					
Citrate.....	1				2	1				
" Effervesc		8								
Salicylate.....									1	
Listerine (Prop)	5	4	13	14	15	21	12	8	23	5
Liverwort.....										
Lobelia.....		1								
Acetum.....										
Seed.....										
Ext. Fluid.....	4	1								
Tincture.....			1		1	1		2	5	1
Lupulin.....	7		2				1	2		
Ext. Fluid.....						1			1	
Syrup.....										
Lycopodium.....	1	1	2	1		1				
Lycopus, Ext. Fluid....	1									
Macroton (Resinoid)....	1							1		
Magnesia				5						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Magnesia and Asaf. Mixt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk (Prop.)	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...
Carbonate	...	...	4	...	1	2	3	...	...	2
Calcined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Citrate, Gran.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Solution	3	3	...	...	...	3	17	13	...	...
Sulphate	5	10	1	14	2	3	5	3	...	2
Troches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male Fern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oleoresin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extract	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...
Malt, Extract (Prop.)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	1
" (Hoff's)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
" Beer (Prop.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Casc. Sag.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" U.S. Ph. '80	28	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Best Tonic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
C.L. Oil	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	2
Alteratives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypophos	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
Maltine (Prop)	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Peps. and Pancreatin	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...
" Phosphat. (Prop.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malto Yerbine (Prop.)	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Maltine and C.L. Oil	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Casc. Sag	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Manaca, Ext. Fluid	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Manganese, Sulph.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bromide	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Dioxide	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ferri Peptonat (Prop)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...
Manna, Syrup	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	...
Marrubium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matico, Ext. Fluid	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tincture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matricaria	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meat Ext. (Prop)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menthol	...	16	6	7	2	1	5	2	6	...
Liniment
Plaster (Prop)
Mercury
Ammoniated	2	6	7	...	1	3	7	16
" Chlor.	1	1	...
" Oint.	1	1

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mixture, Pot. Acet. Comp.
Rhubarb and Soda.	...	2	...	2	4	20	...
Mollin.	2
Monarda Oil
Morphine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acetate	1	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	2
Bi-Meconate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muriate	4	6	3	1	1	4	...	2	1	17
Oleate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulphate.	76	29	43	42	53	60	85	8	21	50
Magendie's Sol.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Moss, Iceland.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mossoline (Prop)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tincture.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Liniment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil (Essential)	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirit.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Myrcia, Ext. Fluid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirit.	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Myristica Oil, Exp	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myrrh.	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Extract	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tincture.	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13
and Capsicum Tinct.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naphthalin	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neurosine (Prop.)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Naphthol.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beta	...	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Benzo	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nutgall	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1
Ointment	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comp.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tincture	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nutmeg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirit.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nux Vomica	...	4	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...
Abstract	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Extract	10	55	31	8	4	23	15	6	5	12
Fluid	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	7	6
Tincture	45	82	17	25	6	14	15	50	18	41

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Oak Bark.....										
Ext. Fluid.....										
Oats, Ext. Fluid.....										
Tincture.....										
Oenotheria, Ext. Fluid.....	.8						1			
Sp. Tr.....						1				
Ointment, Simple.....			27			1			3	
Mayer's.....								4		
Trask (Prop.).....										
Tutiae.....										
Uvedalia.....						1				
Wilkinson's.....										
Wilson's.....				2						
Oleochoyle (Prop.).....										
Olive Oil.....	6	5		1	5	7	4	7	2	.8
Opium.....	17	11	11	6	4	6	14		7	33
Elixir (Prop.).....		1						4		
Ext. Aqueous.....	21	4	36	3	11	1	2	4	2	
" Fluid.....								2		
Fluid.....								5		
Liquor (Prop.).....										
Tincture.....	49	26	10	14	1	25	37	10	6	44
" Camph.....	25	82	21	45	55	25	97	53	17	69
" Crocata.....			1	2		2				
" Deod.....	27	12		22	4	5	5		10	34
Vinegar.....	1									
Wine.....	1									
Orange Flower Syrup.....			13			6		7		
Orange Peel.....										4
Ext. Fluid.....								1		
Oil.....	1									
Tincture.....	5	1				1		2		
Syrup.....	57		15	67	27	17	10	11	10	
Origanum Oil.....	1		1		1	1	1		1	7
Oxydendron Ext.....						1				
Ox Gall, Inspissated.....	1	3	1				2			
Palmetto Saw, Ext. Fluid.....	3					2				
Ext. Fluid Comp.....							2			
Pancreopepsin (Prop.).....								28		
Pancreatin.....	9	4	2	1	1	1			2	
Pancrobin.....									1	
Papain.....		3		4			2			
Papine (Prop.).....	1	1			20	4	2			
Papoid.....				18	2	1	2			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Phytoline.....		1					1			
Pichi, Ext. Fluid.....	2	1	2			1	1			
Picrotoxin.....										
Pill, Aloes.....										
" Asafoetida.....						2	1			
" Iron.....										
" Myrrh.....					1					
Aloin Comp.....							1			
" Bell. & Strych.....					2		3		9	
" " & Pod.....						1				
Antidyspeptic.....										
" Constipation.....					10	1	1			
" Gonorrhea.....										
" Malaria.....										
" Neuralgia.....										
Antimony Comp.....										
Aperient.....										
Aphrodisiac.....	2		5		2					
Arsenous Acid.....										
Arsenic & Nux Vom.....										
" Sulphide.....					1	1				
Asafoetida.....					1					
Atropine.....										
Blaud.....				2	2					
Camph. Monobrom.....			4							
Calcium Sulphide.....				1						
Calomel.....				1						
Cath. Comp.....	24	7		2	3	1	14			2
" " Imp.....					5				5	
" " Vegetable.....										
Chalybeate.....	1									
Cinchonidine Comp.....						1				
Codeine.....						1			5	
Colocynth.....										
Cook's.....										
Ergotin.....			2							
Emmenagogue.....						2	5		2	
Galbanum Comp.....										
Haemoferrum.....					11					
Hooper's.....										
Hydrastin and Podo.....			1							
Iodoform and Iron.....										
Iridin Comp.....										
Iron Carbonate.....			5							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pilocarpine, Mur.....	3	1	2	3	1					
Pilocarpus, Ext. Fluid...	1						1	3	2	2
Pimpinella Tr.....	2									
Piperine.....	3					1				
Piperazin.....	3							3		
Pine Oil "Scotch".....							1			
Pinus Canadensis Ext. Fl.										
Ext. Fluid (Prop.)...	1		3		2	1	3	4	2	
Syr. Ph. G.....										
Tinct.....	1									
Pitch.....										
Burgundy.....										
Canada.....										
Liquid.....										
Plaster.....										
Herrick's Plaster.....										
Pipsissewa.....										
Ext. Fluid.....										
" Comp.....										
Podophyllin, "Resinoid"...	2	14				3	27	4		5
Podophyllum.....			1							
Extract.....			1							
" Fluid.....	8			2	1				1	
Tincture.....										
Plaster, Bellcapsic.....				1						
Adhesive.....			1							
Benson's.....						1		2		
Polymnia Uvedal, Ext. Fl.										
Pomegranate, Bark of Root										
Ponca Tablets (Prop.)...	1	2								
Poppy Capsules, Syr.....										
Potassa Caustic.....										
Liquor.....	4	1		5		1	1		2	
Potassium, Arsenite Solu.	21			1	18	18		14	12	36
Acetate.....	46	11	8	11	3	7	6	7	4	3
" Solution.....			13							
Carbonate.....		1	3	4	1			2		
" Bi.....	19	4	1	1	1		5	4	1	1
Bichromate.....										
Bromide.....	50	23	15	19	32	22	28	6	5	66
Citrate.....	3	4		11		5	7	3	7	
" Solution.....		15				5				
Chlorate.....	38	14	5	24	23	21	40	48	3	42
" Troches.....						1				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Potassium Chloride.....	2									
Cyanide.....										
" Ferro.....										
Iodide.....	106	19	75	20	12	49	21	29	19	18
" Oint.....		1		1		2				
Lithiat'd Effv's(Prop)										
Nitrate.....	3	5		3	1	5	10	15	2	1
Permanganate.....	2	1	14		4	1		2		
Tartrate.....										
" Bi.....	20		1	3	4	1	1	2		
Sulphate.....						1				
Sulphide.....										
and Cobalt Nitrate..		1								
Boro Tartrate.....							1			
Powder.....										
Dusting.....										
Aloes et Canella.....										
Aromatic.....	2		1			1				
Chalk Comp.....										39
" Arom. et Opii..		17								
Diaphoretic (King's).	8									
Dovers.....		12	5	21	46	7	17	4	9	28
" Elixir.....					1					
" Tablets.....			2							
James'.....										
Jacobi.....										
Licorice Comp.....	7	8			7					
Morphine ".....		6								
Rhubarb ".....						1				
Seidlitz.....	3		1				1			
Tulley's.....										
Dover's Camphorated									3	
Protonuclein.....					1					
Pulsatilla, Ext. Fluid...					4			2		
Tincture.....	2	3						4		
Pellets (Homeo)....										
Pulv. Salini (Prop.)....		20								
Pumpkin Seed.....										
Pyrogallol.....									1	
Pyrozone.....									1	
Pyoktanin.....		1								
Pyrethrum, Tinct.....							1			
Quassia.....				1						
Extract.....						2				

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sanguinaria, Ext. Fluid.
Acetum
Syrup
Tincture	.5	.6	.22	.1	.8	.1	.1
Sanguinarin "Resinoid"
Sanguinarine Nitrate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanmetto (Prop.)	.2	.2	..	.1	.7	.2	.1	.5	.4	..
Santonin	.3	.4	..	.3	..	.1	.3	.2	..	.2
Lozenges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarsaparilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decoction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ext. "Ayers" (Prop.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Fluid	.2	..	.3	.2	..	.2	.2	..	..	..
" Comp.	..	.3	..	..	..	..	.2	..	..	..
Guyssott's (Prop.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.3
Infusion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nichols and Lime	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.3	..	..
Syrup	.3	..	.5	..	..	..	.2	..	.2	..
" Comp.	.30	.4	..	.10	.29	.6	.2	..	.9	.10
Sassafras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ext. Fluid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil	..	..	..	.1	.5	.1	.2	..	..	..
Savin	..	..	..	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ext. Fluid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil	..	..	..	..	..	.2	..	..	..	.3
Saxoline	..	..	.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scammony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca Oil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scoparius, Decoction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ext. Fluid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scutellaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Extract	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Fluid	..	.1	..	..	.1	.2	..	..	..	..
Tincture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seiler's Pastille's	..	..	.10	..	..	.2	.1	..	..	..
Senecio Ext. Fluid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senega	..	..	.7	..	..	..	.2	..	..	..
Decoction1
Syrup	.1	.2	..	.10	.3	.7	.48	.10	.2	..
Tincture	..	.20
Senna	.2	..	.1	.6
Confection
Ext. Fluid	.81

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Troches, Brown's (Prop.)
Thyme Oil
Thymol	..	2	..	1	1	1	4
Spirits	2
" Comp.	2	2
Tutia Ointment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulmus	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..
Lozenges	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unguentine	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uva Ursi, Ext. Fluid	5	..	1	1	..	5	1	2	..	1
Decoction	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infusion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Tincture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urethane	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uterine Tonic (Prop.)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Valerian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Extract	..	1	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Fluid	4	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2
Tincture	8	..	9	3	..	1	1	..	..	..
" Ammoniated	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
" Ethereal	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tincture	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaseline	29	40	13	16	15	9	10	9	19	43
Carbolated	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Liquid	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..
Veratrine	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veratrum Viride	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Extract Fluid	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	2	..	..
Tinct	6	..	..	..	55	1	1	2	..	..
Verbascum, Flowers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leaves, Ext. Fluid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Viburnum, Ext.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ext. Fluid	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..
" Comp	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Comp. (Prop.)	3	10	1	..	2	..	..	5	4	..
Tincture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Specific	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viburnal	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viburnin	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Warburg's Tincture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wahoo, Ext. Fluid	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF PRESCRIPTION STATISTICS.

BY C. S. HALLBERG.

From the tabulation of 12,000 prescriptions, the following summary has been made. While a larger number has been tabulated a summary is more easily comprehended when based on an even decimal number; thus 100 would represent 1 per cent of 10,000, and the percentage proportion of each article to the whole number is seen at a glance from the number of times the article has been used. The summary represents one report on 2,000 and eight reports on 8,000 prescriptions, nearly equally divided between Chicago and the interior of the state of Illinois. The following is a list of the items most largely used, alphabetically arranged:

DRUGS USED IN 10,000 PRESCRIPTIONS AND FREQUENCY OF USE.

Acid, boric.....	191
" carbolic.....	162
" salicylic.....	64
" tannic.....	82
Aconite, tincture.....	268
Ammonium chloride.....	325
Antikamnia, proprietary.....	257
Antipyrin, proprietary.....	115
Belladonna, extract.....	89
" tincture.....	87
Bismuth subnitrate.....	465
Cascara sagrada, fluid extract.....	63
" aromatic, proprietary.....	59
Chloral hydrate.....	75
Chloroform.....	87
" spirit.....	73
Cinchona, tincture, comp.....	72
Cinchonidine, all salts.....	43
Cocaine hydrochlorate.....	69
Codeine, all salts of.....	121
Copaiba.....	73
Digitalis, tincture.....	188
" all other preparations.....	59
Elixir calisaya.....	165
" iron, quinine and strychnine.....	62
" lactopeptine.....	166
Ergot, fluid extract.....	120
" all other preparations.....	33
Ether, nitrous, spirit.....	252
Gentian, tincture, comp.....	79
" all other preparations.....	110
Ginger, syrup.....	66
" other preparations.....	34

Glycyrrhiza, syrup.....	138
“ all other preparations.....	117
Hydrastis, Lloyd's, proprietary.....	48
“ all salts of.....	15
“ other preparations.....	63
Hyoscyamus, tincture.....	69
“ extract.....	89
“ other forms.....	39
Hydrogen peroxide.....	50
“ other preparations.....	3
Iodine, tincture.....	71
“ other preparations.....	48
Iodoform.....	38
Ipecac, syrup.....	259
“ other forms.....	115
Iron chloride, tincture.....	205
“ iodide, syrup.....	48
“ other preparations.....	190
Lactopeptine, proprietary.....	95
Lanoline.....	47
Listerine.....	115
Malt extract combinations, proprietary.....	87
Menthol.....	45
Mercury, comp. and preparations not classified.....	148
“ corrosive chloride.....	120
“ mild chloride.....	350
“ mass, pill.....	73
“ ointment.....	33
Morphine sulphate.....	400
“ all other salts and preparations.....	45
Nux Vomica, extract.....	171
“ tincture.....	268
“ other forms.....	33
Opium powder.....	92
“ Dover's.....	150
“ extract.....	63
“ tincture.....	173
“ deod.....	92
“ camph.....	464
“ other preparations.....	12
Orange syrup.....	158
Phenacetin.....	241
Pancreatin.....	11
“ proprietary preparations.....	87
Pepsin, saccharated.....	38
“ scale.....	87
“ essence.....	126
“ proprietary preparation.....	123
Podophyllum resin.....	53
“ other preparations.....	6
Potassium arsenite solution.....	120
“ bromide.....	215
“ chlorate.....	220
“ iodide.....	262
Quinine sulphate.....	800
“ hydrochlorate.....	37

Quinine, all other salts.....	140
Resorcin.....	39
Rhubarb, aromatic syrup.....	82
" other preparations.....	128
Salol.....	271
Sarsaparilla, compound syrup.....	70
" other preparations.....	30
Senega, syrup.....	72
Senna, all preparations.....	18
Soap liniment.....	50
Sodium borate.....	70
" bicarbonate.....	355
" salicylate.....	265
Squill, syrup.....	125
" comp.....	167
" other preparations.....	32
Strophanthus, tincture.....	24
Strychnine sulphate.....	110
" all other salts.....	22
Sulfonal.....	56
Syrup hypophosphites.....	42
" " propr.....	97
Tolu, syrup.....	345
" other preparations.....	3
Turpentine, oil.....	54
Vaseline.....	174
" other forms.....	10
Veratrum viride, tincture.....	59
Viburnum comp., proprietary.....	37
Water, peppermint.....	200
" fennel.....	90
" rose.....	65
" anise.....	120
" cinnamon.....	100
" cherry laurel.....	100
Wild cherry, syrup.....	155
Yerba santa, syrup.....	40
" " other forms.....	8
Zinc oxide, ointment.....	55
" sulphate.....	125
" sulphocarbolate.....	65

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES IN 10,000 PRESCRIPTIONS AND FREQUENCY OF USE.

Proprietary articles were used 2,613 times in the 10,000 prescriptions. But a small proportion of these were used in combination with other medicines, so that it may safely be asserted that 25 per cent of the prescriptions were made up of proprietary articles. Estimated on the basis of cost these 25 per cent would no doubt represent fully 50 per cent of the total cost to the dispensers of the 10,000 prescriptions. They may be classified as follows:

1. Antiperiodics, etc.....	827
2. Antiseptics, solutions, etc.....	248

3. Hypnotics.....	13
4. Ointment vehicles.....	252
5. Cod-liver oil preparations.....	28
6. Digestive ferments:	
Pancreatin.....	55
Pepsin.....	72
Lactopeptin preparations.....	345
7. Miscellaneous liquid preparations.....	773
Total.....	2,613

The following are the preparations in detail and the frequency of their designation in 10,000 prescriptions:

1. Acetanilid*.....	118
" comp.....	3
Antifebrin.....	100
Antikamnia.....	257
Antipyrin.....	115
Exalgin.....	1
Febriline.....	8
Lactophenin.....	7
Phenacetin.....	282
Quinine, cincho.....	6
" dextro.....	11
" phosphomuriate.....	16
Quinquinia.....	3
Salipyrin.....	2
Salol.....	271
Salophen.....	12
Trional.....	18
2. Alumol.....	1
Aristol.....	62
Benzoinol.....	4
Borolyptol.....	1
Creolin.....	2
Dermatol.....	5
Europhen.....	1
Ichthyol.....	40
Iodol.....	14
Naphthol, beta*.....	10
" benzo.....	3
Listerine.....	115
3. Chloralamid.....	9
Chloramine.....	1
Diuretine.....	2
Urethane.....	1
4. Vaseline.....	174
Albolene.....	23
Blancoline.....	3
Petrelatum*.....	22
" carbolized*.....	2
Saxoline.....	1
Lanolin.....	47
Mollin.....	2
Unguentine.....	2

*Introduced for comparison but not included in the totals.

5. Cod-liver oil emulsions:	
Scott's.....	9
Wampole's.....	18
Phillips'.....	1
6. Pancreatin*.....	11
Pancreopepsin.....	28
Pancrobiline.....	1
Papoid.....	21
Panopeptine.....	5
Pepsin*.....	125
" solution, arom*.....	35
" essence*.....	126
" essence, Fairchild's.....	53
" cordial, P. D. & Co.....	19
Ingluvin.....	26
Peptenzyme.....	16
" elixir.....	24
Lactopeptine.....	95
" elixir.....	166
Elixir maltopepsin.....	10
" peptonated, Pizall.....	8
7. Miscellaneous:	
Acid phenique, syrup, Declat.....	1
" hydriodic syrup, Gardner's.....	8
Arsenauro.....	2
Asparoline.....	2
Bromidia.....	18
Bromides, Peacock's.....	17
Bromo-caffeine.....	3
Cactina pellets.....	11
Calisaya cordial, Tilden's.....	2
Calisaya La Rilla.....	2
Cascara sagrada, cordials.....	59
Celerina.....	22
Dioviurnia.....	1
Diphtherine.....	3
Elixir three bromides.....	2
" three chlorides.....	15
" three iodides.....	5
" nutrans.....	6
" phosphates, Wheeler.....	14
Ergotole.....	2
Firwein.....	26
Frelich's tonic.....	5
Glycerite kephaline.....	1
Glycozone.....	2
Glycophenique.....	9
Hemo-cardiacine.....	2
Hydrastis, fluid.....	37
" colorless, Lloyd's.....	48
Hydroleine.....	5
Kola cardinette.....	3
Liquor sedans.....	2
Magnesia milk.....	6
Malt extracts.....	23

*Introduced for comparison but not included in the totals.

Maltine and preparations	24
Liquid bread	1
Manganese ferro-peptonate.....	11
Neurosine	3
Opium, elixir	5
Papine.....	27
Pepto-mangan, Gude.....	17
Peptonoids, liquid	29
" creosote.....	18
Phospho-albumen.....	2
Phytoline.....	2
Pinus canadense, ext.....	15
Pulv. salini.....	20
Sandal oil, Midy's.....	15
Sanmetto	22
Sarsaparilla, Guysott's.....	3
Succus alterans	4
Syrup of fig.....	1
" hypophosphites	5
" Fellow's.....	62
" McArthur's.....	22
" Wampole's.....	8
" iron chloride, Weld's.....	1
" roborans	2
Tongaline.....	17
Tritica.....	8
Uterine tonic	5
Viburnum compound.....	22
Viburnal.....	4
Wine cod-liver oil.....	15
" Mariani.....	8
Yerbazine.....	5

The consumption of proprietary articles as compared with the non-proprietary, though, as stated, about 25 per cent in volume, is probably not less than 50 per cent in value.

It may be well to remember that the large percentage of proprietary preparations specified in physicians' prescriptions disclosed by the above does not represent the full percentage actually sold by retailers, in that a large part of the demand comes direct from consumers without the aid of a prescription. What caters to the ease of the physician in the way of ready-made medicines with a proprietary title, also caters to the ease of the patient in obtaining supplies without the doctor's advice and without the accompanying fee. How large a percentage of the proprietaries consumed by direct self-medication is to be added to the above consumed on prescription orders in order to arrive at the total consumption is necessarily conjectural though undoubtedly large, as the experience of the average druggist will attest.

Now, with reference to the proprietary medicine feature of it: Instead of obtaining a list of the medicines used, we received a communication from Mr. C. D. Paulter, of Evansville, Illinois, giving a

list and the amount of proprietary articles he has bought during the last year and if they were figured out in dollars and cents they would be appalling.

I also received a communication from Mr. B. F. Garver, of Farmer City.

The most striking communication and the last one I will inflict upon you is one from Mr. M. B. Travis, of Saybrook. The chairman of this committee does not hold anything confidential and I suppose the writer of the letter has no objection to my reading it.

In conclusion, I desire to say that for the reason already stated it has been impossible to make out and present to you a complete tabulation of this work at this meeting, but the committee will tabulate them complete and have it printed in the report of your proceedings and then we hope that this committee will be continued and the work carried on and reports obtained from nearly every section of this state until we get at least 100,000 prescriptions. Then, when we find out not only the number but the different kinds of preparations that are largely used, when the U. S. Pharmacopœia is revised in 1900 we can go at it intelligently; we can say, "Here you fellows in Philadelphia may be allowed to put in syrup of garlic if you want to, but nobody uses it out here; we, in Illinois, want fluid mixtures of every tincture that is prescribed. We will let you have syrup of garlic in there, but we insist on having in the drugs so largely used in our state."

In addition to that, when the National Formulary is revised we will say to the professors of these Eastern colleges, that the compound syrup of sarsaparilla, and other things of that kind are old, reliable remedies, but if you admit them in the Pharmacopœia why can not you admit preparations that are used vastly more, especially in the National Formulary. The time of some of these pioneer St. Louis discoverers is drawing to a close. It was desirable to have Lactopeptine and a number of those things in the National Formulary some years ago, but they are not used now. Other things are now used that ought to be gotten into the National Formulary. So, you see, there are two directions in which this work will be of value aside from its immense value in the revision of the Pharmacopœia, and when the blanks are gotten up and sent out to you, all you will have to do is to go to your prescription and put down a mark after each item. There is no reason why all of you who still fill prescriptions should not make a report on at least a thousand. I thank you. (Applause.)

On motion of Dr. Rogers the report was received, ordered published in the proceedings, and the committee continued.

DR. WHELPLEY—Before you entirely lose sight of this herculean task your committee on U. S. Pharmacopœia has undertaken, I would like to add a word in regard to the immense practical value that will result from these statistics. Those of you who have not taken an active part in the making up of the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary can scarcely realize to what an extent these two works are local instead of national compilation: In other words, our National Formulary is more national in name than it is in character. The U. S. Pharmacopœia is more of an Eastern pharmaceutical work than it is American. This is not the fault of our friends in the East, but it is due to the lack of energy and work on the part of us in the West, and it is the kind of work your committee has undertaken that will enable the Western representatives in the committee on revision of the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary to present what is desirable in order to make those two works national in fact as well as in name. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—The next business is the report of the committee on trade interests and inter-state league affairs, of which Mr. Emil Thiele is chairman.

MR. EMIL THIELE—*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Association:* The committee on trade interests has paid no attention during the past year to the plans for preventing the cutting of prices of patent medicines, for the reason that the numerous plans that have been heretofore proposed have invariably proved a failure, through the indisposition of the manufacturers to make use of them, or to lend their aid. It has caused an immense amount of work and explanation on the part of the druggists, and has led to nothing. The only thing that has done any good, so far as preventing cutting of prices is concerned, has been done by local associations. The local associations in the smaller places have not proved equal to the work as they have in larger places. In the smaller places they are now, probably, under the present pharmacy law, able to maintain prices on patent medicines. New plans have been proposed during the past year, like the "Atchison plan," to which your committee has paid no attention. A piece of special work was cut out for the committee at the last session, and that work has been attended to, at least, to this extent, that we are now able to present a report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS AND INTER-STATE LEAGUE AFFAIRS.

Mr. President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

At the last meeting of our association a proposition for the formation of a co-operative manufacturing company was approved and

referred to the committee on trade interests. Your committee respectfully reports as follows:

The pharmacist, in the practice of his profession, does not deal mainly with the compounding of physicians' prescriptions. The practice of the physician concerns itself mostly with the relief or cure of serious diseases which threaten the life of the patient, disable him from work, or cause considerable pain. The innumerable minor ailments are not, as a rule, brought to the notice of the doctor. The public looks to the pharmacist for remedies which can be used to relieve these minor troubles, and this demand should be supplied by our profession. Our failure to do so has created the patent medicine potentates.

While the manufacture and sale of simple remedies for minor ailments is entirely legitimate, it can not be denied that the patent medicine trade, as carried on at the present time, is a great evil. The public press is filled with advertisements calculated to do injury to the people. Men and women suffering from dangerous troubles are boldly advised to pin their faith to one of the numerous cure-alls and there is no doubt that many abandon their only hope—the care of a skilled and conscientious physician—and pay the penalty with their lives.

The failure of the pharmacists of this country to supply the legitimate demand for simple remedies in handy form is largely responsible for the flourishing condition of the patent medicine trade. It must further be admitted that this trade has been greatly furthered by the silent acquiescence of many pharmacists and the open support of others.

The patent medicine manufacturers are now rewarding these faithful services by permitting the trade in their products to go to the dry goods merchant.

Experience has demonstrated that pharmacists can direct a large proportion of the legitimate trade in remedies for minor ailments into other channels. All pharmacists who put up remedies of their own, or sell the so-called non-secret preparations, testify to this fact. Very few pharmacists, however, can afford to put up a full line of their own preparations and the non-secrets must be bought in considerable quantities in order that reasonable prices may be obtained. The organization of a co-operative manufacturing company would enable every druggist to carry a full line of non-secret preparations of the highest quality. As a stockholder of the company, partaking in any profit which might be realized, the pharmacist would obtain these goods at the actual cost of production, and this would enable him to sell goods of the first quality, put up in handsome packages, at a moderate price and to realize an excellent profit for himself.

The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association can not engage in manufacturing pursuits and any company formed for this purpose must have a management of its own, for which this association can not assume any responsibility. We believe, however, that the importance of the matter and the great professional and financial advantages which may be derived by the pharmacists of this state through the operations of a co-operative company should cause this association to take such steps as will result in organization of the company at an early date.

We respectfully recommend that a committee of seven members be appointed by the president, whose duty it shall be to take the preliminary steps for the formation of a manufacturing company.

We believe that this committee should be as free as possible with reference to the mode of procedure to be followed. The following outline of a plan should therefore be treated as a suggestion only:

1. The committee should choose a name for the new corporation and apply for a permit to organize a company having a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars in two thousand shares of ten dollars each. The purposes of the company should be broadly stated in the application, so as to provide for future contingencies. Permission "to engage in the manufacture and sale of medicines, toilet articles, and druggist's sundries, and to do a general printing business" should be obtained.

2. Having been authorized to organize, the committee should at once ask the pharmacists of this state, and possibly other states, to each subscribe for from one to ten shares of the capital stock.

3. As soon as the stock is subscribed, a meeting of the subscribers should be called to elect officers and to perfect the organization. This would conclude the work of the committee. The company should begin the manufacture of a line of non-secret remedies, giving them popular names. These names should be registered to prevent the sale of worthless compounds as imitations.

The quality of the preparations should be high, and the wrappers original and tasty in design. These preparations should be sold to stockholders who would guarantee to sell them at the retail price fixed by the company.

The company should also manufacture non-secrets for stockholders who desire to push goods bearing their own name.

The company should manufacture preparations designed to take the place of the patent medicines prescribed by physicians.

If the venture should prove a success the field might be enlarged by the addition of a general pharmaceutical laboratory.

The feasibility of purchasing certain lines of goods in large quantities, in order that the stockholders may get the advantage of the large discount, should also be considered.

We believe it absolutely necessary to the success of the venture that strict economy be practiced. A competent pharmacist should be placed in charge of the works and devote his entire time thereto. Officers should draw salary, if at all, upon the basis of the time actually devoted to the affairs of the corporation.

We recommend that this association appropriate to the use of the organization committee the sum of one hundred dollars with the understanding that this sum shall be returned when the company is fully organized. The incorporation fee is sixty-five dollars and the agitation will cost some money for printing, postage, etc. We believe, therefore, that the committee should receive temporary help from this association.

Respectfully submitted,

EMIL THIELE, *Chairman.*

E. VON HERMANN,

T. J. KAVANAUGH, L.S.

On motion of Prof. Hallberg, the report was received.

PROF. HALLBERG—I now move that the report be accepted and published in the proceedings. Seconded.

MR. T. J. KAVANAUGH—I move as an amendment, "That the report be accepted and published in the proceedings, and that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in."

PROF. HALLBERG—I hope that such an important matter as this will not be allowed to pass without discussion. I do not want to have anything to say on this subject, for I do not know anything about it. I see the secretary of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association is present, and as he is a young man and not likely to say anything otherwise, I would like to hear from him, for he should be able to throw some light on this cut-rate question.

MR. LEHMAN—I can not throw any light on the subject, except to say that everybody is cutting.

MR. EMIL THIELE—Now that the committee has had its say, I hope that some of the other members of the association will express their opinion. I think an attempt should be made to form a company. The proposition before the association is simply to appoint a committee with authority to make such an attempt, and appropriate for their use one hundred dollars. If the committee find that the phar-

macists of this state are not willing to make a venture of this kind, the matter can be dropped, but if they find there is a disposition among the pharmacists of the state to form such a company they should have the opportunity. It is quite sure that an association of this kind can not go on from year to year listening to papers and taking no practical steps of any kind toward checking the evil arising from the control of the patent medicine business by unprofessional men. If this association can not do anything in the matter there is no contest on the subject. As it stands at present, we have discussed from year to year some feasible way of getting our rights in the way of a fair profit upon the bulk of the stock which we handle.

I think throughout the state probably one-half of all the medicines disposed of by pharmacists are proprietary medicines in one way or the other. Pharmacists attend college and there receive a training that enables them to compound medicines, but one-half of the medicines they dispose of to the public are not only put up in some big factory but they do not know what the medicine is composed of. Customers apply to them for information with reference thereto and the pharmacist, if he does not want to lose a sale, has to commend them in some way while at the same time he does not know anything about it. Experience has shown that it is not absolutely necessary this condition should continue. Every one who has put up some proprietary article of his own, some article intended to take the place of a patent medicine, knows that he can with a little energy displace a great many of the patent medicines. Where this plan has been tried it has proved a success, but very few pharmacists, as the report says, can handle more than two or three articles, whereas thirty or forty would be necessary to cover the entire stock. If this company was organized it could put up sarsaparilla in a fine package, and it would be superior in quality to most of the sarsaparillas on the market now and cost much less. The company could dispose of the sarsaparilla in any amount to stockholders. The company could also put up a sarsaparilla to sell for seventy-five cents to meet the conditions in cut-rate neighborhoods and if a druggist once had a small amount of each kind of patent medicines in a non-secret form, manufactured by people in whom he had strict confidence, I think in from one-third to one-half the cases he could eventually displace the patent medicines. Now, that is the idea of the company. While I am not particularly anxious that this report should be adopted, this association can lose but little in making the attempt. If a committee is appointed and an effort made to form a company we shall soon know whether the druggists of the state are willing to go into the venture or not.

MR. KNOEBEL—There is one point in the report of the committee I would like to take exceptions to, that is, "that it is impossible for the retail druggist to manufacture these remedies himself, no matter

what the line may be." Now, I have been manufacturing a line of my own goods, some fifteen to twenty preparations, and have been doing it for the past ten years. Simply to give an idea of the extent of my business in this line, I sold last year of my own preparations something over \$2,000 worth. The actual amount invested in it—in the fruits, extracts, bottles, wrappers, folding boxes, and labels—I do not think would exceed \$500, and on that investment have done a business of from \$1,500 to \$2,000. I employ two clerks, and we make all the preparations as we need them. The surplus stock, I do not think, ever accumulates to more than six or seven dozen, or a gross, all put together, of all the preparations. The only preparations I do not make are condition powders. I am willing to let the non-secret houses make my horse liniments and condition powders, but other things in the line of medicines that my customers need I do not propose to let them manufacture. If there is any great demand for any particular preparation, anybody can go to a jobber and order it, and prices never will be kept up. I believe in making everything myself that I possibly can, and it takes but a small investment. I think it the best way to root out the cut-price evil. That has been my experience extending over ten or twelve years. I am always willing to give any information I can, because I am the sworn enemy of the patent medicine men and always have been. (Applause.)

THE SECRETARY—I would like to call attention to that part of the report which carries an appropriation. I think the plan is an excellent one, but the motion carries with it the appropriation of \$100 out of our treasury, and it is a pretty difficult matter to get money into the treasury these days. We could not pay the money just now, as we have not collected \$25 in dues so far at this meeting, and we only had \$25 on hand when the convention opened yesterday. I would favor the appropriation if we had the money, but we have had a hard time to get money enough to run the association. We printed two reports last year and we had to hustle around and get enough members to pay dues to meet this expense. We are all right now, and have \$25 in the treasury. We have our reporter to pay for reporting this meeting, and, with the dues paid at this meeting we will probably have enough to pay him, and that is all. I wanted to call your attention to this fact before any money was appropriated for the committee on co-operative manufacturing company.

MR. GARRISON—With reference to the remarks made by my brother from St. Louis (Mr. Knoebel) I will say: While the pharmacists have the ability, undoubtedly, to put up their own preparations from the standpoint possibly of cash and the intellectual part, yet the plan suggested by the committee I think is far superior to anything of that kind. While in isolated cases it might be exceedingly

successful, yet, as a rule I do not think it would be as thoroughly successful as the plan suggested, for several reasons. It has been said that we have not much confidence in the patent medicine remedies. That is true. I always hesitate to recommend them, but sometimes do so in order to make a sale, but I do not like to recommend anything I do not know anything about. If such a company as is proposed was organized we would have men appointed from our own membership, men of ability, and men in whom we would have confidence; when the formula is printed on the wrapper and we know the men who prepared it, have confidence in them, I would have no hesitation in recommending a line of remedies of that kind, which would overcome the objection we now have to recommending patent medicines. Another advantage we would gain by having these things put up by our own members would be there would be a uniformity in them all over the state, which would be a great advantage from the standpoint of dollars and cents. A man could go from one locality to another and know that he could get these remedies. Now, if a man is in the habit of using the tooth powder or something I put up, moves away and goes to another locality, and goes into a drug store and asks for it, the druggist knows nothing about it. I have had experience of that kind. I have had men come and ask for something I knew nothing about, but on investigation I would find it was a preparation put up by a druggist in another town and given his own name. That difficulty would be overcome by this plan. A person could go from one locality to another and get the same preparations, which he can not do when every druggist puts up his own preparations.

MR. GREEN—It appears to me if I were going into this matter I would take it up as I would any business matter. I would want to know more about it. This association ought not to appropriate money in an enterprise that is speculative in its nature. I would favor rather the continuance of the committee, that they might get the sentiment of the trade on the question and report it to our next meeting. That might be a foundation for action. Personally, I do not feel very much sympathy for the plan. I believe the way to solve that question is to introduce individuality into your business, make your own preparations, make them right, make them honest, make them as good as you know how, and make them for the purpose for which you recommend them. That will cause people to come to your place to get that particular thing, and will increase your business. There is not a man here if he will make a meritorious article but what will get reputation and revenue out of it. I do not feel like opposing the plan. It may be that the plan is a good one for the druggists, taking the state over. It may be it would put into his hands more reliable and permanent preparations, but for my part I would have very little use for them. I think we ought to hesitate before we appropriate money to

aid in the formation of a business corporation until we have looked more deeply into the subject, and I would favor the report of the committee with that exception, and I also think the committee should be continued for the purpose of investigating the question further.

MR. EMIL THIELE—So far as the appropriation is concerned, that was an afterthought on the part of the committee, to make the organization more rapid and easy. I believe there is a strong sentiment in favor of a company of this kind, and it could be carried through without any appropriation. If this association will simply adopt the balance of the report, and say to the pharmacists in this state that in its opinion the formation of a co-operative manufacturing company might result in some good to the trade, it is all that we want. That would give a committee of business men appointed by the president an opportunity to go on and lay the plan before the druggists of the state with some authority behind them.

I believe if this association does not approve of the plan that the local association in Chicago will do so. So far as the statement is concerned that every druggist can put up a line of his own medicines that is true in the abstract. It is true of the larger stores and pharmacies who have financial backing, but there are a great many druggists who have no more capital than is absolutely necessary to carry on their business, and if a pharmacist wants to have a full stock of all the patent and proprietary medicines, a little of each, that can not be done without a considerable expense at the outset in the way of printing, furnishing boxes, bottles, labels, etc. Now, this plan would not perhaps be of any great use to a first class drug store carrying on a large business with an established trade, for on an investment of possibly \$200 or \$300 they could make twenty-five or thirty preparations and gain the entire benefit of the trade so built up; but for the average druggist, who would like to have medicines that were reliable if he could get them in small quantities, I believe this plan offered by the committee would be superior to any other. As has been stated here, if all the druggists in the state had a uniform line of medicines, of which a man could buy any quantity he liked, a trade would be built up that would become immensely valuable, and the stock of the company which he would own would become of great value. Think of five hundred druggists in this state pushing one kind of Sarsaparilla. It would soon have a sale in this state second to none. If you want the pharmacists to take hold of this matter you must be able to give them quite a line. For instance, two different tooth powders to sell, one at twenty-five cents and the other at fifteen cents to sell in cut-rate neighborhoods. Under the present plan for a druggist to keep all the tooth powders that may be called for costs considerable money if he wants to put them up himself, but under the plan proposed he could carry preparations to cover almost

everything for thirty or forty dollars. I believe either in accepting the plan or rejecting it. I do not believe in continuing the committee another year. If you can not get the sentiment of the trade today you can not get it at any time. The way to do anything is to act on it when it is fresh. You can not continue the committee on that plan because they will not spend another year in the consideration of it. If you wish to appoint a committee of seven prominent members of this association to try and inaugurate the plan, do so; if you can not, drop the matter right here. So far as an appropriation is concerned that was only put in to start the matter. I hope a vote will be taken on the appropriation separately.

MR. F. H. VONACHEN—You remarked, Mr. Thiele, that the preparations could be bought by the stockholders. In other words, that the druggists wanting the remedies would have to become stockholders. Would you not be placing the druggists who were stockholders on the same basis as patent medicine manufacturers?

MR. EMIL THIELE—If a pharmacist found it was to the interest of his business to have a certain medicine he could apply to the company and when he bought that article he could have one share if he would promise not to run a cut-rate store.

PROF. HALLBERG—I would like to call your attention to a fact which probably most of you have observed, that nearly one-half of all the state associations that have met so far this year have brought out this proposition as a solution for this cut-rate question. In a number of states committees have been appointed and are now at work on this proposition. The agitation of this matter started in this state about two years ago and it seems to me that there is no necessity of wasting any more time in getting the sentiment of the trade on the question. I have not heard any valid argument advanced against the proposition. I think Mr. Thiele might have modified his statement with reference to the impracticability of pharmacists making these preparations themselves. Of course what he meant to say was this—that in many instances a pharmacist can make a very complete line but he frequently finds that he can not sell his preparations against some well known brand and feels the necessity of having some other preparations than his own. Frequently he does not feel warranted for many reasons in trying to sell his own preparation if the customer wants something else. You know many people are suspicious and they have been very largely helped along by the newspapers and from various sources, and the druggist who has not the medicine called for does not like to offer his own preparation and say it is just as good. If the customer does not know the pharmacist he may be suspicious, but if the pharmacist can say to the customer in such a case, "Here is a preparation that is made by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association

and the formula is approved by the faculty," nine times out of ten the customer will say, "Well, I guess I will take that if it is approved by the faculty." That sells it. (Laughter and applause.)

Why, if the five hundred druggists in this state, while selling their own preparations wherever they can to the regular trade, would just keep a little assortment of these other things to sell, it would knock out the regular patent medicines in the course of a few years, and would create a great demand for these remedies, and the result would be that so much money would be made that eventually some method of advertisement could be laid out and extend their use throughout the state. I see great possibilities in a scheme like this. Suppose that in the course of a few years we have a thousand druggists in this state that carry a line of remedies of this kind, and then suppose that some man in St. Louis makes another discovery and gets it introduced to the medical faculty throughout the state and there is an enormous sale of it at once—suppose this company was running at the time and it immediately gets up a scientific substitute for it and that is placed in the hands of a thousand druggists in the state and they say to their customers, "Here is the stuff; it is better than this new discovery from St. Louis;" why, there would not be any difficulty in introducing it, and instead of the patent medicine man making two or three hundred thousand dollars in two or three years at the expense of druggists and doctors, you would have the benefit. It would be a combination that even a medical journal could not stand against. If the doctors had to have any proprietary article, we could make and furnish it to them. No individual or medicine—I was going to say druggist journal—that is owned and controlled in the interest of patent medicine men, could buy a combination of that kind, and hundreds of thousands of dollars that is now being taken out of the pockets of druggists in this state might be returned to them. Besides, it would protect the physicians. If a thing was of no value it could be exposed. Of course, this is not part of the plan—it is only in my mind as to what this could be worked up to, and you must not think it is any wild scheme. The greatest institution dealing in drugs and medicines in the world today is organized on this plan. The *Pharmacie Centrale de France* was founded by Dorrault in 1816; it has 2,500 or 2,800 pharmacists as stockholders; its capital is ten million francs. In 1893 it did a business of forty million francs, and it is owned and conducted by pharmacists; every prominent pharmacist in France is a stockholder in this concern.

One great value in this scheme is the help it can give to persons who really make a discovery. For example, suppose that some young man, who is up in the business, finds that he can make a preparation that is exceedingly valuable. As things are now what can he do with it unless he has means to push it? I have a friend who has made a

preparation, but he can not dispose of it. If he goes to the wholesale drug houses they will not take hold of it, but if we had a company like this, and we had any of these geniuses members of it, who placed it before the company, if it were a good thing the company would take hold of it and push it, giving the discoverer a small royalty. This scheme is not visionary, it is one of the grandest combinations that could be organized. Co-operation is a common thing in the world, and that is what this would be. What are department stores but co-operation in labor and everything except as to the profits—one man corrals the profits but the labor is shared. Why not share in the profits as well as in the labor? (Applause.) I believe the time has come for the adoption of this report and the appointment of a committee, backed up by the association, so they can go right to work. The appropriation of the money is not material. I think there are enough pharmacists who will subscribe enough to pay the necessary expenses.

DR. ROGERS—I move as an amendment to the present motion that the report be adopted and the recommendations concurred in, except that relating to the appropriation of the \$100. Seconded.

PROF. HALLBERG—I accept the amendment.

The motion as amended was adopted.

MR. EMIL THIELE—I move that the executive committee be instructed to give such financial aid to this committee as may be consistent with the financial condition of the association.

THE PRESIDENT—The question is upon the adoption of this motion. All those in favor of the motion will signify it by saying "Aye." Contrary "No." The ayes seem to have it—interrupted—

MR. HELMER—I call for a division.

On a rising vote, 29 members voted in favor of the motion, and 13 against it. The president declared the motion carried.

On motion, the association adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m.

THIRD SESSION.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The association was called to order at 3 o'clock p.m., by President Lueder.

THE PRESIDENT—The first business in order will be the report of the committee on adulteration, of which Mr. J. E. Huber, of Peoria, is chairman.

REPORT OF ADULTERATION COMMITTEE.*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association:*

We submit the following report: Those who never have had any experience in getting out a report of this kind think that it is an easy task, until they get at it, and all that is necessary is to get your samples, apply the tests as laid down by the Pharmacopœia, not thinking that to make an examination carefully of one article, where volumetric determinations are necessary, will consume one evening. This report is not what it should be, but what there is of it has been carefully done. Such material has been selected that would not conflict with reports of other associations, deeming it wise, where time was limited, to profit by their examinations.

About six months ago there was current in our journals a report that there was a discrepancy in the glass graduates that manufacturers were putting on the market. This never having been reported by any association, it was thought an examination would reveal something. One hundred and fifteen graduates were examined, taken at random from wholesale and retail stocks. A standard of 45.67 grains of distilled water for the fluid ounce, temperature 60–80° F., was taken as the most practical way. Of the one hundred and fifteen, seven plain and four combination were found inaccurate.

A detailed account may be superfluous, but some might object, so it was thought advisable to introduce it. 3, 15 cubic centimeters; 1, 10 cubic centimeters; 2, 30 cubic centimeters; 1, 50 cubic centimeters; 2, 60 cubic centimeters, were found correct. •

8, 1 dram, 4 plain and 4 combination also correct.

8, 2 dram, 4 plain and 4 combination; one combination was found wrong in the first dram.

10, 4 dram, 4 plain, 6 combination were correct.

16, 1 ounce, 8 plain, 8 combination; out of this lot 4 plain wrong, and one combination wrong.

18, 2 ounce, 11 plain, 7 combination; 1 combination wrong in the dram marks, cubic centimeters correct.

6, 3 ounce, were correct.

20, 4 ounce, 10 plain and 10 combination; two of the plain were wrong.

3, 6 ounce, 2 plain, 1 combination; in this case, 1 plain wrong and 1 combination.

12, 8 ounce, 8 plain, 4 combination, correct.

1, 12 ounce, plain, correct.

4, 16 ounce, plain, correct.

In the combination graduates the apothecary's measure was wrong but the metric correct. Why this appeared can not be explained. Altogether it shows that it pays to look after your graduates, and not take everything that comes along.

Glycerine. Four lots were examined and were up to the standard. Especial stress was laid on the testing for arsenic; rumor had it that some of the brands contained it. None was found after careful examination.

Magnesium sulphate is an article continually called for and in some cases it is notoriously abundant in chloride of magnesium, giving it a moist appearance and feeling. Three lots were examined, one approximately contained 25 per cent chloride; one contained only traces of iron; another contained iron and chloride.

Chlorinated lime. One lot of this was examined. It came in zinc boxes, appeared all right, but, on examination, averaged only 8.7 per cent available chlorine, where the U.S.P. calls for 35 per cent.

Potassium Iodide is one of the chemicals that needs to be looked after. The prevailing trouble appears to be the presence of iodate. Five lots were put to test; four showed the presence of iodate immediately; one was free from it. The presence of iodate makes the salt entirely unfit for the U.S.P. syrup of Hydriodic acid. The volumetric test was fairly close where 30.25 cubic centimeters deci N. Silver in-trate should be used corresponding to 99.5 per cent; in this case they averaged 30.6 cubic centimeters.

Zinc sulphate. One lot of the commercial article contained iron and considerable chloride. The appearance was suspicious.

Rochelle salt. Two lots, probably from the same source, were found to stand the tests of the U.S.P.

Iodine answered all tests, especially the U.S.P. Volumetric. On three estimations they were identical with U.S.P.

Salicylate of sodium was taken up owing to a report about the Kolbe patent having expired and an inferior article placed on the market. The presence of salot is reported. Three samples were tested. Nothing with the exception of chlorides was found in each.

Boric acid. The crystals and the powdered were subjected to examinations—three lots of commercial and one lot of C.P. One lot of powdered contained faint trace of chlorides, but the two other commercial were all right and equally as good as the one labelled C.P. These answered the test of the U.S.P.

Potassium citrate. Three lots were examined for lead and all three contained it.

Potassium bromide is a salt that is always not up to standard. The presence of more than three per cent chloride is always the trouble. Two lots of the same manufacture, besides being short in bromide, contained notable quantities of sulphate. The Pharmacopœia says none. One besides all this gave decided sodium reaction.

Water of ammonia. Two carboys marked 4F on examination contained 12.9 per cent and 12.1 per cent besides some coal tar bases, which showed on neutralizing with sulphuric acid. An examination of ten carboys during several years all show this peculiarity on neutralizing, and it is rarely free from it.

Cream tartar. All the samples examined contained bicarbonate of calcium. The U.S.P. says none. Five were examined. One contained starch.

Powdered elm bark. One lot contained about half wheat starch. When remonstrated, that elm bark was wanted and not starch, a different lot free from starch was presented.

This list of examinations is not intended or expected to revolutionize the manufacture, but to give you an idea that if you are not on the lookout that you will not always get what you order. And it behooves you to make an examination where there is any doubt, if it is anything that the U.S.P. has any tests for, because that is what the book is in part for. You can do it.

Respectfully submitted,

G. F. LESTER,
C. F. HARTWIG,
J. E. HUBER,

Committee on Adulteration.

On motion of Prof. Hallberg, the report was received.

THE PRESIDENT—Are there any remarks?

PROF. HALLBERG—I would like to ask Mr. Huber as to the variation in those last graduated measures. I did not exactly understand it.

MR. J. E. HUBER—You mean the number that were wrong?

PROF. HALLBERG—Yes, sir.

MR. J. E. HUBER—I think there were eleven; seven plain and four combinations.

PROF. HALLBERG—How much was the variation?

MR. J. E. HUBER—I do not know. Mr. Hartwig examined the most of them, and he did not say. All of those I examined I found correct, with the exception of a one-ounce graduate.

PROF. HALLBERG—I think there ought to be more of this kind of work. The importance of it can be seen from the fact that out of the fifteen or sixteen different articles examined there were only four that in all cases responded to the requirements; that is, the glycerine, rochelle salt, iodine, and salicylate soda. The others all contained, in most instances, some impurities about them. That is quite an indictment against somebody. The requirements of the Pharmacopœia gives it much more exact now than the preceding Pharmacopœia of 1880. There is no means by which the druggist can be made aware of the adulterations, or rather the lack of purity of these articles, than by work of this character. At the same time it is expecting a good deal for any one person, or even a committee, to examine a large number of these substances and present the work to the association.

In the case of ammonia water—12.9 aqua ammonia. There is an illustration of how the druggist when he pays for something and expects to get something valuable pays for just that much water. Ammonia water 4F. originally was 26 per cent. Then the manufacturer distilled it down to 18 per cent, and 16 per cent, and now it seems they have got it down to 12 per cent. In other words, a druggist buys ammonia water and pays for what he supposes is 26 per cent ammonia, and gets something not one-half the strength. One reason for this is because the manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists do not label these particular articles according to the Pharmacopœia. There is no standard. It is a purely arbitrary standard on the part of the manufacturers and wholesale druggists. The American Pharmaceutical Association adopted a resolution about seven years ago requesting the manufacturers to label ammonia U.S.P., and other articles of that character and the acids according to the specific gravity, or per cent of strength, or both, instead of having these supposed standards. What is true of ammonia water is true of sweet spirit of nitre. If Mr. Huber had examined sweet spirit of nitre he would have found a greater variation. What is the use of buying sweet spirit of nitre and getting perhaps 75 per cent alcohol with a little nitrous ether, which long before had changed into an acid? So this carries a great deal of commercial interest to the druggist. Not every druggist is in a position as to time or qualifications to examine all these things, but if we could maintain a committee to do this work it would save the members of the association a great deal of money every year, and that feature alone, if no other, entitles this association to the thanks of everybody if this work is properly carried on. Iodide of

potassium should contain no iodate, and even chloride of lime should contain not less than 35 per cent of available chloride. Here Mr. Huber found it 8.7 per cent, just one-fourth the strength it should be. Now, a man that buys chloride of lime is robbed to that extent. I am glad to see, Mr. President, that we occasionally get a man like Mr. Huber, who is obliging and has time to devote to this work and is willing to do it, but we can not expect to have it done every year on this basis. We ought to provide at least for the necessary expense of this work. There should be at least one hundred dollars appropriated to pay for the articles, materials, etc., that are used. If the committee is willing to give its time to the work, the association certainly ought to pay for the material that is used. You can not expect this work to be done unless we appropriate a certain amount at every meeting to carry it on. I think for this work next year there ought to be an appropriation. If we can not give more let it be at least twenty-five or fifty dollars to start with. Let us make an appropriation and collect the dues so there will be money in the treasury to pay it, for the work is very important.

MR. THOMAS KNOEBEL—At the last meeting of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association, the committee on adulterations made quite an extensive report of examinations of various samples of tincture of opium, and I think it might be well to bring that subject before our association. I do not know how many samples were examined but I think most of them, perhaps over three-fourths of them, were wrong; that is, the tincture of opium came below the U.S.P. standard. A great many of those samples were collected from reliable and responsible druggists, so the fault lay not altogether with the men who would be benefited by the adulteration, but it was simply the U.S.P. process of making the tincture of opium so found wanting. I think only one or two of the samples examined came up to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia, and I believe those samples were made from the granulated opium without the precipitated phosphate of calcium. I think it would be well for druggists to be careful in making this, especially if they follow the Pharmacopœia. I think it would be better to take more than the per cent mentioned there.

DR. WHELPLEY—In the first place let me most heartily commend the recommendation to give the committee on drug adulteration financial support. It is indeed necessary. The Missouri association has, for a number of years, received quite valuable reports from this committee, and while the committee has not been paid for its labor, it always has been paid for the material, amounting as a rule to twenty-five or thirty dollars per year, and we have had some most excellent results. One year ago the chairman of the committee, Dr. Klie, exhibited to the association a sample of the iodide of potassium

which contained an amount of iodate that startled the members present when it was demonstrated and the sample examined. The matter was referred back to the committee, and the committee corresponded with the firm of Powers & Wightman with reference to this sample. The correspondence is quite interesting and will appear in the next report of our proceedings. It starts out by very nearly telling Dr. Klie it is none of his business, and doubts the presence of any iodate. After the sample was submitted to them they answered that there was iodate present, but not sufficient to be of any injury, and to the repeated question by Dr. Klie asking whether they sold U. S. P. iodate of potassium, no answer came. At our recent meeting the entire correspondence was turned over to our association and read, and will be published in the proceedings. I will say, in answer our last letter, the firm said they were very much pleased to find one pharmaceutical association in the United States that took an interest in securing a better class of goods. If that was the first time any association ever complained of their goods for not being up to the standard of the Pharmacopœia, it shows the immense opportunity for work among other organizations. There is also an interesting question brought out in this examination, and that is, what shall a retail druggist do when he desires to obtain U.S.P. goods? I wrote Powers & Wightman recently, asking that question, and their answer was "Specify U.S.P." In other words, they do not put on the market the label U.S.P. goods unless you specify it. So you must not necessarily expect to get U.S.P. goods unless you specify it. That is the sum and substance of this correspondence. In other words, if you order C. P. goods they come chemically pure. If you order potassium iodide, they furnish what is called medical potassium iodide, but not necessarily U.S.P. It brings us back to the question that has been presented to you all, requiring wholesalers and manufacturers to recognize the Pharmacopœia of the United States; to recognize it in labeling their preparations. The only way you can get them to do that is to designate U.S.P. whenever you send in an order or give an order to the salesman that visits you. Then you should make occasional tests, and if it does not come up to the standard, register your objection. If that was done in the different parts of the United States for a year or two, the profession would be supplied with a class of goods that conformed to the standard which you are supposed to get when you send on for U.S.P. goods.

MR. H. H. GREEN—Under Section 16 of the pharmacy law the question of the adulteration of drugs is put under the control of the Board of Pharmacy, and it has occurred to me that the board might relieve the association of the expense necessary in continuing the investigation as to the purity of drugs and chemicals, if the committee

will continue its investigations in that direction. It is really a very practical question, and one that not only interests us but the people generally. It is made the duty of the board to prosecute for these offenses. It has occurred to my mind, also, that the board in issuing their printed matter to the trade throughout the state could suggest to the druggists that they specify when ordering these articles, U.S.P. strength, and then let this committee go ahead with their investigations and call for the same kind or grade of article and examine it. It may be that these preparations or chemicals they have been examining are commercially so and so or medicinally so and so. I think we have authority to pay the expenses, and relieve the association to that extent. I think I can say to you so far as paying for these materials for making these investigations are concerned we will take that off your hands. I should say twenty-five dollars would be enough to encourage this committee to pursue its analysis. If it is not enough it is for you to say so. (Applause.)

DR. H. LEE HATCH—I noticed a few years ago, when attending a meeting of the Missouri association, that Dr. Love had a very fine paper on the adulteration of spices. Nearly every druggist carries a line of spices, and people expect to get a good article when they go to a druggist. I have been very particular about my spices. I was startled by the adulterations that Dr. Love found, and I think it would be a good thing to look into the matter of the adulteration of spices.

PROF. HALLBERG—I gather from the reports of the meeting that the report of Dr. Klie on tincture of opium made before the Missouri association aroused a good deal of antagonism as to the method of the Pharmacopœia. You all remember that the present formula for the making of the tincture of opium requires the use of fine powdered opium, then precipitated phosphate of calcium in the mortar with hot water and made in that way. Dr. Klie found they could not possibly get the tincture of the strength required. In other words, that the phosphate calcium prevented the complete exhaustion of the opium—of its active principles. If you will remember, in 1889 or 1890 at the meeting of this association, our committee on adulteration made a report that they had examined samples of tincture of opium and they recommended that tincture of opium should be made from opium in the coarse powder. The committee on U. S. Pharmacopœia of this association was instructed to present to the national committee on revision a proposition that opium should be included in the Pharmacopœia in the granulated form for the making of this tincture of opium. That proposition was presented and was opposed. It was presented at the national convention held at Washington in 1889. Afterwards some fellow down East hit upon a scheme to use phosphate calcium and that was incorporated in there without anybody scarcely knowing anything about it. That is the way this formula got into

the Pharmacopœia. Some of these smart Alecks down in Boston or Brooklyn hit upon some new plan which they think is a grand discovery and ought at once be incorporated in the Pharmacopœia. That is one reason why the Central and Western states ought to take more interest in the Pharmacopœia and hold these fellows down, show them they do not know nearly as much as they think they do. Every experienced druggist knows that the best way to make tincture of opium is to dry the gum thoroughly so he knows how much gum he has got and then work that down with boiling water and then he gets it by precipitation. It is much cheaper that way. What is the use of paying twice the price for a powdered opium when the dry opium will answer the same purpose? It not only answers the same purpose but it is better. It makes a complete exhaustion of it. Very fine powdered opium can not be exhausted with water. It is on the same principle of trying to make a mucilage out of powdered gum acacia. We should not tolerate any such new fangled notions in the Pharmacopœia when there is no necessity for them. Mr. Ebert, who was a delegate to the Missouri association, I believe, called attention to that fact when this discussion was up in that association, did he not, Dr. Whelpley?

DR. WHELPLEY—Yes, sir.

PROF. HALLBERG—I do not want to waste your time, but I want to see an examination of these articles. It is better to stick to chemical analysis, as this committee has done. When you come to an examination of alcoholic tinctures it is more difficult, but in the samples that have been tested by this committee there is nothing there can be any doubt about. I feel a little surprised that a firm like Powers & Wightman should take the stand they have. Nearly every state association has an adulteration committee, and nearly every state insists that everything that is sold that is named in the Pharmacopœia must come up to the standard named in the Pharmacopœia. I am not surprised, however, that that firm refuses to entertain any criticisms, because that concern long ago passed beyond the province of the pharmacist. I would like this committee to go to work and test some of their articles, and if they find there is a clear violation of the law have the Board of Pharmacy prosecute them. I am glad the Board of Pharmacy is willing to share this work with us.

THE PRESIDENT—If there are no further remarks the report of the committee on adulteration will be accepted.

MR. H. H. GREEN—I have not yet been informed what amount the association wants the Board of Pharmacy to appropriate for the purpose of carrying on these investigations.

PROF. HALLBERG—I think Mr. Huber, the chairman of the committee, should say what amount he wants or thinks necessary.

MR. J. E. HUBER—I think twenty-five dollars would more than pay for the material.

THE SECRETARY—The committee can make out their bill and send it to the board whenever they are ready.

MR. H. H. GREEN—Now, I want the association to appoint a competent committee. The committee we had last year seems to have been a very competent one. I want a competent committee that can be relied upon, because if they discover violations of the pharmacy law in the discharge of their duties on the committee, the Board of Pharmacy will prosecute the offenders. It is the clear duty of the board, and is as practical a proposition as could possibly be presented.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted and ordered published in the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT—The next business will be a report from the committee on prize essays.

THE SECRETARY—I have the report of the committee, and will read it if desired.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIZE ESSAYS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

Your committee on prize essays beg to report as follows:

We have carefully examined the papers presented at the last meeting, and find that none come under the provision of the by-laws governing the granting of an award.

The by-law does not fix any limit—maximum or minimum—on the amount to be awarded; but is specific on the character of the paper presented, and makes the committee's action final.

Since the establishment of this fund there has been but one award, and as the fund was invested in bonds, and the interest accruing was to be devoted to this purpose, there should be quite an amount on hand for use in this direction.

Your committee believes that this fact has not been properly advertised, and suggests that the next committee do so advertise and fix a scale of awards that will bring out the best efforts of the pharmacists of the state.

In this connection we would like to call attention to Section 5 of the by-laws, with a view of bringing prominently before the association the requirements of this committee:

SEC. 5. The award of prizes by the committee on prize essays shall be determined with regard to the usefulness, originality, and other merits of the paper, essay, or work presented; but no prize shall

be awarded except in cases where the original work actually performed, or the practical utility of the additions to knowledge are of sufficient importance in the opinion of the committee to merit such reward. The decisions of the committee on prize essays shall be final, and the names and addresses of the recipients of prizes shall, together with their papers or essays, be furnished to the pharmaceutical journals for publication.

Your committee would further suggest that all papers, essays, or contributions offered in competition for a prize be so marked, and at once referred to the committee before the secretary or chairman of committee on papers and queries be allowed to give out for publication such papers or essays.

Respectfully submitted,

L. C. HOGAN,

OSCAR OLDBERG,

O. F. FISCHER,

Committee on Prize Essays.

On motion of Prof. Hallberg, the report was received.

PROF. HALLBERG—I see the committee suggests an addition to Section 5 of the by-laws; that is, they suggest that papers offered for competition be marked. As a matter of fact, that is impracticable. The American Pharmaceutical Association tried that plan without success. A man may write a paper but have a certain diffidence about entering into competition. Section 4 of the by-laws states that the committee shall examine such papers as may be presented and read before the association, etc., and if in their judgment any paper is deemed worthy, it shall be given a prize. What is to prevent the committee from examining all the papers presented and seeing if there are any worthy of a prize. If the by-laws were changed we might have several good papers read sometimes that were worthy of prizes, but simply because they were not marked for competition by the writer, they would not be entitled to a prize, and at the same time a very inferior paper might be marked for competition and the committee might feel as if they were in honor bound to bestow a prize on the inferior paper. The thing is useless, and there is no necessity of it. If there were a great many papers presented at each meeting of the association, it might be necessary, but you all know the number of papers presented here are not so numerous as to require a system of that kind. Then a change in the by-laws could only be made on certain conditions, and I do not see the necessity of it. I do not think we ought to change the by-laws so as to require the marking of papers for competition.

I move that the report be accepted, and that the amendment to the by-laws be laid over until the next meeting of the association. Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—(1st Vice-President T. S. Arnold in the chair)—The next business in order is the report of the committee on deceased members.

THE SECRETARY—*Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Association:* It seems that the duty of making this report has devolved upon me for the last few years. Druggists are like the rest of humanity. They remain on this sphere a certain length of time and drop out. We have quite a number of names of pharmacists who have passed over the river to report this year, I am sorry to say, but am in hopes they are happier and better off in their present sphere.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DECEASED MEMBERS.

To the Officers and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on deceased members beg leave to report the names of deceased members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association so far as reported to us, since the last annual meeting. This information was obtained partly from personal knowledge, and mostly in response to the following sent out as a part of the annual renewal notice for 1895, viz:

"Please report to me the death of any registered pharmacist occurring between August 1, 1894, and August 1, 1895."

Fraternally yours,

Springfield, Ill., December 1, 1894. **FRANK FLEURY**, *Secretary.*

No particulars were given, and your committee are unable to give any special information regarding the deceased, only names, location, and date of death.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DIED.
Allcott, W. A.	Jacksonville	February 9, 1895.
Chavett, Franklin	Chicago	November 10, 1894.
Eakins, David S.	Chicago	February 20, 1895.
Erich, Victor	Chicago	January 24, 1895.
Gissy, Charles J.	Germantown	May 28, 1894.
Howitt, Aaron	Springfield	August 26, 1894.
Helm, William H.	Bron	December 3, 1894.
Justi, William	Chicago	April 17, 1894.
Kelley, Crassus O.	Ewing	August 6, 1894.
Kempff, William, Sr.	Belleville	April 7, 1895.
Kinsey, Harry B.	Champaign	June 1, 1895.
Love, Joseph G.	Savanna	March 24, 1895.
Moore, John Sr.	Lisbon	July 28, 1894.
Pape, William T.	Emmingham	September 11, 1894.
Petersen Lavinus W.	Chicago, died New York	July, 1894
Prince Martin M.	Chicago	September 20, 1894.
Richardson, Charles B.	Niantic	August 27, 1894.
Reed, Thomas M.	Middletown	September 16, 1894.
Scarsdale, Frank E.	Lick Creek	March 7, 1895.
Shoemaker, Albert C.	Alexis	June 4, 1894.
Wilber, Mortimer D.	Milford	June 22, 1895.
Kadlec, L. W.	Chicago	July 20, 1895

Respectfully submitted, **FRANK FLEURY**,
J. E. GRUBB,
I. N. COFFEE,

Committee.

MR. RUDNICK—Are those persons all members of the association?

THE SECRETARY—Every registered pharmacist in Illinois is a member of this association up to the present time. If they fail to pay their dues to the association for the year 1895-96, under the by-laws, they will no longer be members, that is, if they are in arrears for three successive years. Every person who is reported deceased was a member of this association at the time of his death. Some had paid their dues and some had not. The change was made in August, 1893. Article 11, Section 1, reads as follows: "Every member shall pay annually into the hands of the secretary the sum of one dollar. Any one in arrears at the annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years shall lose his membership."

On motion, the report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

THE CHAIRMAN—(Mr. Arnold in the chair) The next order of business is the report of the committee on membership, of which Mr. Patterson, of Chicago, is chairman.

REPORT CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN—I greatly regret that it will be impossible for me to meet the members of the association at this our sixteenth annual meeting, but hope that all who may attend may have a most enjoyable and profitable time.

Having been named as one of the committee on membership, I beg to say that I have labored under the impression that all registered pharmacists in the state were members of our association. I did not see the necessity for work by such a committee, and have not called them together. Therefore, I can only acknowledge my neglect of duty and beg the forbearance of the association.

I learn from the secretary that only 570 paid dues for 1894-5, and that we now have but 680 members, all told, that have paid dues since August, 1893. Surely this is a sad commentary on the thousands of pharmacists in the state, and shows the need of a more active committee on membership. However, at this late hour I am unprepared to suggest plans to awaken greater interest in the association, and can only hope that other members of the committee may be present and offer a formal report.

Very respectfully,

T. H. PATTERSON,

Chicago, July 18, 1895.

Member Committee on Membership.

Report received and placed on file.

THE CHAIRMAN—The next business in order will be a report from the committee on board of pharmacy records, of which Mr. Boyd is chairman.

MR. W. P. BOYD—*Mr. Chairman and Members of the Association:* Neither of the other members of this committee are at this meeting and I have not seen them to have them sign this report. I will say, however, that I met them in Springfield some three weeks ago and we examined the books and papers of the Board of Pharmacy and found everything satisfactory, and agreed upon this form of report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOARD OF PHARMACY RECORDS.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Association:

Your committee appointed to examine the records, books, and examination papers of the State Board of Pharmacy, wish to pay their respects in the following way:

After a prompt reply from each member of the committee, arrangements were made to meet at the office of the secretary, Room No. 3, Capitol Building, Springfield, on June 18, 1895. They were all on hand and we found Secretary Fleury and assistants ready and willing to give us all the information and courtesies desirable.

The office of the secretary, located in the Capitol Building, is well and correctly arranged for the use of the board and its duties. It is well and comfortably furnished for the examination of candidates, and for the clerical force necessary to keep the records and books of the board, and has been the home of the board since 1885. Previous to that time the members of the board met at various places in Springfield to organize and transact their duties.

The office is fitted with a suitable complement of pharmaceutical utensils and a line of drugs, chemicals, and samples of the various drugs, etc., to be used in the examination of candidates.

Your committee, in part, has also visited the branch office of the board, located at No. 173 39th street, Chicago, where the greater part of the examinations are held. The renting of this room, which has been held by the board for the past few years, we find, is a necessity, from the fact, that nearly ninety per cent of the candidates are young men, attending the schools of pharmacy in Chicago, or, are young men from the country towns who go to our larger cities to brighten up their pharmaceutical knowledge in other ways, while the books, records, and clerical work are all cared for at the Springfield office. This room in Chicago is the real working office of the board for examinations, and a line or two regarding the branch office and the work

done there may not be out of place, and, while we say that it has been a hard work room for the board, I see by the record of examinations, carried on by the board during the past year, that nearly nine hundred candidates have passed through the hands of the Board of Pharmacy in this room, two hundred and eight of whom were registered as pharmacists and two hundred and six as assistant pharmacists.

The branch office has a floorage of 24x100 feet and is divided into two rooms, the front room, about 24x70 feet, is furnished with tables and seating accommodations for about one hundred candidates. These candidates, after a thorough examination of their application papers, which we find are examined by a committee of the board, are seated and given ten printed questions in chemistry, ten printed questions in pharmacy, which they are required to answer in writing, after which they are taken in charge by the members of the board, one at a time, and given the practical examination, adopted by the board some five or six years ago. This is real, practical work and undoubtedly a fair and just test of the competency and ability of the candidate. First a number of prescriptions gathered from different pharmacies over the state, are given them to read and explain. A thorough questioning by the examiner goes with each prescription, in weights and measures and history of the articles composing the prescription, and many other articles in daily use. Five or six prescriptions are then given to the candidate to compound for a supposed customer; they are rated for accuracy in compounding, labeling, and time. Then twenty samples of well known and commonly used drugs are given them without labels, for identification. This is an excellent feature of the board's examination. The board has accumulated quite an extensive and valuable outfit of necessities for their work, and convenience, in the examination of candidates, and is a credit to our board and to the intelligence of the pharmacists of our great state.

Regarding the books, records, and examination papers, application for registration under the time clause of the pharmacy act, we wish to report that we have made a personal examination of them, and are entirely satisfied with the manner in which the business of the board is kept. We note only a very small per cent of registered pharmacists who have not paid their registration, probably the greater part of these have died, moved from the state, or gone out of business. The applications for registration under the time clause are numerous, and it is very hard to determine from these papers as to the competency and qualifications of the applicant. The plan adopted by the board is the best that your committee can see at this time, namely, that every member of the board gives the application his personal attention, and his endorsement for or against registration, with reason for same.

We give no receipts of expenditures, or number of registrations, from the fact that this will be in the secretary's usual report to the association.

We do not feel that we can make any suggestions or recommendations for your consideration as to the new pharmacy law just enacted, and in force July 1, as the law has yet to be considered and placed in force by the board. The increased revenue under this new act will enable the board to do much that was heretofore impossible, for lack of funds.

From a casual observation the provisions of the law are largely in the interest of better pharmacy and pharmacists. We feel that every pharmacist should use his best effort to assist the board in a proper enforcement of the law, as much good can be done in this way.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. BOYD,
L. C. DECK,
C. W. WATSON,

Committee on Board of Pharmacy Records.

On motion, the report was received and placed on file.

PROF. HALLBERG—When we met in Quincy, in 1889, there was a Dr. Foster that made a complaint and this was referred to the committee on board of pharmacy records. I have never heard any report on that complaint, and I would like to know what became of it.

MR. BOYD—He died shortly after that, and I did not think a report was necessary. (Laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN—(Mr. Arnold, 1st Vice-President, in the chair.) The next business in order will be a report from the State Board of Pharmacy.

THE SECRETARY—*Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association:* I regret very much that I am not able to present to you a complete report of the board, containing the minutes and names of the registered pharmacists by counties and alphabetically arranged. The report has been in the hands of the state printer for a long time, but owing to the fact that the appropriations were exhausted, he held it until after the first of July, promising me that I should certainly have it in time for this meeting. I managed to get the financial statement for the year 1894. The state printer had it set up and a number of copies struck off for the association meeting, but that is all I can give you of the report at the present, but this is really the pith of the report, and probably all that the association cares for at the present time, and fulfills the requirement of the law.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1894.

	Amount.	Total.
RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1894.		
To R. P.'s original registration, 89 at \$2.00.....	\$ 178 00	
To R. P.'s by examination, 208 at \$5.00.....	1,015 00	
To R. P.'s renewals, 4,149 at \$1.00.....	4,149 00	
To R. A. P.'s original registrations, 159 at \$1.00.....	159 00	
To R. A. P.'s by examination, 206 at \$5.00.....	1,030 00	
To R. A. P.'s renewals, 932 at \$1.00.....	932 00	
To delinquent fees collected.....	292 50	\$7,755 50
EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR 1894.		
By salaries, members of board, secretary, and assistants.....	3,460 00	
By expense, personal, members board, and secretary....	1,042 85	
By expense, blank books, stationery, and supplies.....	561 60	
By expense, printing.....	84 25	
By expense, postage.....	456 81	
By expense, miscellaneous.....	973 37	
By expense, express charges.....	16 50	
By expense, committees.....	1,090 50	
By Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.....	49 00	
By H. H. Green, Ex-Treasurer (deficit 1893).....	20 62	7,755 50

EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL FOR 1894.

SALARY ACCOUNT, 1894.

		Amount.	Total.
January	10	L. C. Hogan, per diem.....	\$ 35 00
February	16	" " " " " " " " " " " "	25 00
April	13	" " " " " " " " " " " "	20 00
June	15	" " " " " " " " " " " "	30 00
August	16	" " " " " " " " " " " "	15 00
September	7	" " " " " " " " " " " "	45 00
November	16	" " " " " " " " " " " "	40 00
			\$ 210 00
January	10	H. H. Green, per diem.....	25 00
February	16	" " " " " " " " " " " "	25 00
April	13	" " " " " " " " " " " "	35 00
June	15	" " " " " " " " " " " "	40 00
August	16	" " " " " " " " " " " "	15 00
September	7	" " " " " " " " " " " "	50 00
November	16	" " " " " " " " " " " "	40 00
			230 00
January	10	I. N. Coffee, per diem.....	30 00
February	16	" " " " " " " " " " " "	35 00
April	13	" " " " " " " " " " " "	40 00
June	15	" " " " " " " " " " " "	40 00
September	7	" " " " " " " " " " " "	45 00
November	16	" " " " " " " " " " " "	45 00
			235 00

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, PERSONAL, MEMBERS OF BOARD, 1894.—*Continued.*

		Amount.	Total.
January	10 Fred. M. Schmidt.....	\$ 24 55	
February	16 ".....	12 00	
April	13 ".....	16 00	
June	15 ".....	8 00	
August	16 ".....	24 50	
September	7 ".....	16 00	
November	16 ".....	12 00	\$ 113 05
February	16 Frank Fleury, Secretary.....	39 50	
April	13 ".....	38 75	
June	15 ".....	37 50	
August	16 ".....	15 50	
September	7 ".....	31 00	
November	16 ".....	39 00	196 25
			\$1,042 85

EXPENSE ACC'T, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND SUPPLIES, 1894

		Amount.	Total.
January	10 Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., cert's and letter h'ds.....	\$ 229 25	
"	10 Envelopes for president of board.....	2 00	
"	10 H. W. Rokker, stationery.....	47 75	
"	10 R. N. Dodds, drugs.....	10 55	
"	10 Frank Simmons, pens and ink.....	10 60	
February	16 Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., envelopes and seals.....	43 75	
"	16 H. W. Rokker, letter circulars and envelopes.....	15 90	
"	16 Frank Simmons, blank book and typew'tg paper.....	5 25	
"	16 Robert Stevenson & Co., drugs.....	3 51	
"	16 E. F. Hartman, rubber stamps and pads.....	2 00	
April	13 P. F. Pettibone & Co., indexes and cases.....	10 00	
"	13 H. W. Rokker, stationery.....	8 00	
"	13 Pantagraph & Sta. Printing Co., stationery.....	87 00	
June	15 Lord, Owen & Co., drugs.....	21 24	
"	15 Merchant Publishing Co., labels.....	12 10	
"	15 Frank Simmons, rubber bands, pens, etc.....	12 35	
August	16 Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., blank b'ks and stat'y.....	77 25	
September	7 Merchant Publishing Co., labels.....	2 20	
November	16 Frank Fleury, Secretary, drug sundries.....	3 30	
"	16 H. W. Rokker, stationery.....	7 60	\$ 561 60

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, PRINTING, 1894.

		Amount.	Total.
January	10 Hack & Anderson, printing questions.....	\$ 6 25	
February	16 Illinois State Register, printing postals.....	21 00	
"	16 H. W. Rokker, printing letter circulars.....	2 50	
"	16 Hack & Anderson, printing questions.....	5 25	
April	13 Hack & Anderson, printing questions.....	9 75	
"	13 E. F. Hartman, printing postals.....	1 75	
June	15 Hack & Anderson, printing questions.....	13 00	
"	15 H. W. Rokker, printing letter circulars.....	8 00	
August	16 Pantagraph Printing & Sta. Co., printing notices.....	9 75	
November	16 H. W. Rokker, printing letter circulars.....	5 00	
"	16 Illinois State Register, printing notices.....	2 00	\$ 84 25

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, POSTAGE, 1894.

			Amount.	Total.
January	10	Frank Fleury, Secretary, stamps	\$ 50 00	
February	16	"	125 00	
April	13	Stamps for use of Board	4 35	
"	13	Frank Fleury, Secretary, stamps	90 00	
June	15	Stamps for use of Board	3 50	
"	15	Frank Fleury, Secretary, stamps	54 00	
August	16	"	22 00	
September	7	"	10 00	
November	16	Stamps for use of Board	1 50	
"	16	Frank Fleury, Secretary, stamps	41 96	
December	31	"	44 50	\$ 456 81

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, MISCELLANEOUS, 1894.

		Amount.	Total.
January	10 Frank Fleury, Secretary, sundries.....	\$ 27 00	
"	10 Central Telephone Co., rent Jan., Feb., March...	13 50	
"	10 John M. Striffler, ice, July 1, 1893, to Jan. 1, 1894....	13 00	
"	10 L. M. Smith & Bro., agents, office rent, Chicago.....	40 00	
"	10 A. Dirksen & Sons, furniture for office.....	6 25	
"	10 Capital Planing Mill, lumber for shelving.....	4 75	
"	10 A. A. Wood, carpenter work for office, Chicago.....	4 20	
"	10 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	2 50	
February	16 Frank Fleury, Secretary, sundries.....	43 75	
"	16 L. M. Smith & Bro., agents, office rent, Chicago.....	90 00	
"	16 Pope Rack Co., wire rack.....	6 00	
"	16 D. O. Haynes & Co., druggist directory.....	5 00	
"	16 W. E. Rollo & Son, insurance.....	3 75	
"	16 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	3 55	
April	13 Frank Fleury, Secretary, sundries.....	45 90	
"	13 L. M. Smith & Bro., agents, office rent, Chicago.....	80 00	
"	13 Central Telephone Co., rent April, May, June.....	13 50	
June	15 Frank Fleury, Secretary, sundries.....	47 70	
"	15 L. M. Smith & Bro., agents, office rent, Chicago.....	80 00	
"	15 Springfield Carpet Co., rugs.....	15 25	
"	15 Smith Premier Typewriter Co., repair typewr'r tr.....	12 00	
"	15 John M. Striffler, ice to May 1.....	6 25	
"	15 A. A. Wood, screen door for office, Chicago.....	5 80	
August	16 Frank Fleury, Secretary, sundries.....	23 25	
"	16 L. M. Smith & Bro., agents, office rent, Chicago.....	40 00	
"	16 Springfield Wire Screen Co., screens, office, S.H.....	26 50	
"	16 Central Telephone Co., rent July, Aug., Sept.....	13 50	
"	16 Geo. F. Bisch, revolving chairs.....	7 00	
"	16 Henry Abels, rent, extra typewriter.....	6 00	
September	7 Frank Fleury, Secretary, sundries.....	28 20	
"	7 A. A. Wood, carpenter work, office, Chicago.....	50 52	
"	7 L. M. Smith & Bro., agents, office rent, Chicago.....	40 00	
"	7 A. E. Frear, painting office, Chicago.....	7 05	
November	16 L. M. Smith & Bro., agents, office rent, Chicago.....	80 00	
"	16 H. M. Smith, repairing stove for office, Chicago.....	8 55	
"	16 Frank Fleury, Secretary, sundries.....	69 65	
"	16 Central Telephone Co., rent Oct., Nov., Dec.....	13 50	\$ 973 37

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, EXPRESS CHARGES, 1894.

		Amount.	Total.
January	10	Frank Fleury, Secretary, paid	\$ 0 65
February	16	Paid for member of Board	95
	16	Frank Fleury, Secretary, paid	1 75
April	13	" " " "	90
June	15	" " " "	1 70
August	16	" " " "	2 90
September	7	" " " "	5 25
November	16	" " " "	2 40
			\$ 16 50

EXPENSE ACCOUNT, COMMITTEES, 1894.

			Amount.	Total.
January	10	Committee on Complaints and Prosecutions.....	\$ 550 00	
June	15	" " " ".....	300 00	
August	16	" " " ".....	5 00	
"	16	Mrs. Ida M. Watson, salary as stenographer.....	39 00	
September	7	Committee on Complaints and Prosecutions.....	40 00	
"	7	Mrs. Ida M. Watson, salary as stenographer.....	40 50	
November	16	" " " ".....	111 00	
"	16	Committee on Complaints and Prosecutions.....	5 00	\$ 1,080 50

ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1894.

			Amount.	Total.
February	16	Frank Fleury, Secretary, postals.....	\$41 00	
"	16	Phillips Bros., printing postals.....	8 00	\$ 49 00

H. H. GREEN, EX-TREASURER.

			Amount.	Total.
January	10	Amount paid him (deficit, 1893).....	\$20 62	\$20 62

REPORT OF TREASURER, 1894.

Receipts, Frank Fleury, Secretary	\$7,755 50
Paid on vouchers	7,755 50

Examined January 7, 1895, found correct, and approved.

H. H. GREEN,
FRED. M. SCHMIDT,
A. ZIMMERMANN.

Committee on Finance and Audit.

THE SECRETARY—I have some resolutions passed by the board under the new law that will probably interest you; perhaps I had better read them as a part of the report. You have copies, I believe, of the new pharmacy law; I will further state for your information that the complete report will be mailed to every member of this association who has paid his dues. We will have about one thousand five hundred of them. There are three thousand five hundred printed; one thousand five hundred are used by the state and bound in book form, together with the other reports, and gives us from one thousand two hundred to one thousand five hundred. We are prepared to send to each member of the association whose annual dues are paid, a report of the Board of Pharmacy by mail. We hoped to have the report out earlier, but unfortunately for us there are many reports that are regarded of greater importance to the state than ours, and we will have to wait our time. The Board of Pharmacy, at their last meeting, adopted forms of blanks to carry out the provisions of the new pharmacy law, and in doing so they found it necessary to adopt a series of resolutions upon several important sections in the law, which resolutions I will now read:

STATE OF ILLINOIS—BOARD OF PHARMACY, SPRINGFIELD.

“TEMPORARY ABSENCE.”

The State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois, have defined “temporary absence” of the registered pharmacist from the drug store or pharmacy, under the provisions of Section 7, of the pharmacy law, as follows:

“Resolved, By the State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois, That as Section 2 of the pharmacy law requires that every drug store in Illinois must be under the direct charge of a registered pharmacist of Illinois, with the exception made in Section 7, which provides, that ‘Any assistant pharmacist (of Illinois) shall have the right to act as clerk or salesman in a drug store or pharmacy during the temporary absence of the owner or manager.’ The Board of Pharmacy construes the words ‘temporary absence’ to mean that the assistant pharmacist may have charge of the store only while the registered pharmacist has gone to his meals, or any other like necessary duty, requiring no more time than is generally so consumed, AND DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE ASSISTANT PHARMACIST CAN TAKE CHARGE OF THE DRUG STORE OR PHARMACY FOR A HALF DAY OR A DAY AT A TIME, the expressed intention of Section 2 of the pharmacy law being to keep every drug

store or pharmacy under the immediate charge and supervision of a registered pharmacist during all the time the drug store or pharmacy is open for business."

Adopted July 23, 1895.

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS--BOARD OF PHARMACY, SPRINGFIELD.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORD "RECOMMEND"

In Section 3 of the Pharmacy Law.

Resolved, That the State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois, construes the word "*recommend*," in Section 3 of the pharmacy law, to be intended only as a protection to the pharmacist against prosecution for violating the medical practice act when he supplies the ordinary demands for remedies in his business, and the word "*recommend*" is not to be considered a license to practice medicine.

It gives no right or authority to diagnose diseases and prescribe medicines therefor, which privilege belongs alone to the physician.

Adopted July 23, 1895.

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS--BOARD OF PHARMACY, SPRINGFIELD.

Resolved, by the State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois:

That the Board of Pharmacy, in construing the duties and privileges of an apprentice as contemplated in Sections 9 and 3, interpret the pharmacy law to mean that they shall in no instance be permitted to act as assistant or registered pharmacist during the absence of the latter from the store or place of business.

That it is the spirit and intention of this provision of the pharmacy law to place more competent persons in line for subsequent registration, and is calculated and intended only to afford the apprentice an opportunity to acquire the necessary and contemplated experience which has not been heretofore provided for by the law.

That the apprentice shall not be considered in any sense to be authorized under the law to exercise the duties and responsibilities of a registered pharmacist, or assistant pharmacist under the law.

Adopted July 22, 1895.

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary.*

STATE OF ILLINOIS--BOARD OF PHARMACY, SPRINGFIELD.

The State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois, respectfully calls your attention to the following portion of Section 10, of the pharmacy law, and request you to at once comply with its provisions:

SECTION 10. * * * Every certificate of registration granted under this act shall be conspicuously exposed in the pharmacy to which it applies, and the name of the registered pharmacist who conducts the drug store or pharmacy shall be conspicuously displayed over the door or department. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable, upon conviction thereof, to pay a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Also—

SECTION 14. No person shall sell at retail any drug, medicine, or poison without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel, or package containing the same, a label, bearing the name of the article distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the registered phar-

macist from whom the article was obtained: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall apply to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offense.

Adopted July 23, 1895.

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary*.

The State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois, have placed the following construction upon Section 14, pharmacy law, which refers to labeling articles of medicine.

The provision in Section 14, regarding the labeling of packages, etc., will be complied with if a printed, written, or stamped label or tag be affixed thereon or thereto, or if the article or package be stamped or written on showing the name and place of business of the registered pharmacist, and the name of the article therein contained.

All patent and proprietary medicines come under this provision, and must be labeled the same as other medicines before they leave the drug store or pharmacy, as contemplated by the law.

The placing of the label of the registered pharmacist on the wrapper of the patent or proprietary article which bears the name of the article already printed thereon, complies with the law without re-writing or printing the name of the article on the label.

Naming the contents of physicians' prescriptions is not required by the law.

All poisons must be labeled "Poison" in accordance with the requirements of Sections 62 and 63, Chapter 38, of the Criminal Code, which is in full force and effect, and it does not conflict with Section 14 of the pharmacy law.

SECTION 62. Every druggist or other person who shall sell and deliver any arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, or other substance or liquid usually denominated as poisonous, without having the word "Poison" written or printed upon a label attached to the phial or parcel in which such drug is contained, or shall sell and deliver any drug or medicine other than upon the prescription of a physician, without having the name of such drug or medicine printed or written upon the label attached to the phial or parcel containing the same, shall be fined not exceeding \$25.

SECTION 63. If any druggist or other person sells or gives away any arsenic, strychnine, corrosive sublimate, or prussic acid without the written prescription of a physician, and fails to keep a record of the date of such sale or gift, the article and amount thereof sold or given away, and the person to whom delivered, he shall be fined not exceeding \$50 for each neglect. Whoever purchases any such poison and gives a false or fictitious name, shall be punished in the same manner.

Approved September 13, 1895.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—BOARD OF PHARMACY, SPRINGFIELD.

Resolved, By the State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois:

That no permits will be issued to persons, firms, or corporations, to sell the usual domestic remedies, and patent medicines, under Sec-

tion 8, except in villages or localities remote from a pharmacy or drug store. That when a permit is issued it shall be authority to the holder thereof to sell the following medicines only, viz: Alum, aqua ammonia, ammonia carbonate, asafetida, black antimony, blue vitriol, borax, cream tartar, copperas, castor oil, flax seed, fennugreek, glauher salts, gum arabic, gum camphor, glycerine, insect powder, petrolatum, rosin, turmeric, turpentine, salt petre, sal soda, soda ash, soda bi-carbonate, and sulphur in bulk.

And the following, put up by a registered pharmacist of Illinois, in sealed packages, properly labeled with full directions for use: Acid tartaric, chamomile flowers, cinchonidia, cinchonidia pills, chlorate potash, Epsom salts, extracts or essence of ginger, hive syrup, Hoffman's anodyne, oil of cloves, paregoric, quinine, quinine pills, Rochelle salts, saffron, senna, seidlitz powders, spirits cinnamon, spirits camphor, spirits nitre, spirits peppermint, syrup ipecac, tincture arnica, tinct. iron mur.

Patent medicines that are non-poisonous and harmless.

Adopted July 22, 1895.

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary*.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—BOARD OF PHARMACY, SPRINGFIELD.

The State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois, in session July 22, 1895, in interpreting the restrictions of the sale of drugs and medicines to certain qualified persons as provided in the law, decides that the following drugs may be sold by any store without violating the provisions of the pharmacy law, viz:

Alum, aqua ammonia, borax, copperas, cream tartar, flavoring extracts (not medicinal), olive oil, rosin, sal soda, soda ash, soda bi-carbonate, sulphur, spices, and turpentine, and that the law prohibits the sale of patent or proprietary medicines, and all drugs, medicines, chemicals, and poisons by persons not authorized by the Board under the provisions of the pharmacy law.

Adopted July 22, 1895.

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary*.

MR. H. H. GREEN, Bloomington—There is one other resolution passed by the Board of Pharmacy I have not with me, but I can state the substance of it to you. It defines the restrictions to be placed upon wholesale druggists in retailing medicines. We ordered a letter to be written and sent to every wholesale druggist in the State of Illinois, notifying them it would be a violation of the pharmacy law for them to retail drugs or medicines. It had come to the notice of the board they were doing that sort of thing, and it was thought best to notify them.

PROF. HALLBERG—I move that the report be accepted.

MR. GARRISON—I move as an amendment that "the report be received and the resolutions endorsed."

PROF. HALLBERG—I accept the amendment, although I think an acceptance of the report carries the resolutions with it.

MR. H. H. GREEN—We want the unqualified endorsement of these resolutions, or else we want them objected to. We want an endorsement for the influence it may have. We want you to say whether you think our judgment good or whether it is wrong. If it is good in your opinion, we would like to have you endorse the resolutions in so many words.

MR. ARNOLD—How are you going to determine about issuing these permits to village stores? Will you take their word for it, or refer the matter to some druggist in the neighborhood?

MR. H. H. GREEN—We have gotten out blanks, a series of questions and a blank affidavit, which are calculated to bring out the information needed to determine the issuing of permits.

PROF. HALLBERG—I move that we endorse the resolutions and adopt the report. Carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT—There were no members of the committee on papers and queries present this morning. Are any members of that committee present now? (No response.)

PROF. HALLBERG—I expected to hear from that committee. I have a very short paper that I might inflict on the association.

THE PRESIDENT—We will hear that paper later. The secretary has some communications on his desk which he will now read.

THE CHICAGO RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASS'N—CHICAGO, May 21, 1895.

To the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

GREETING: After a thorough discussion in the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, the undersigned were appointed a committee to act upon measures relating to national legislation affecting the interests of the retail druggists of the United States, and to solicit the co-operation in such measures of such similar committees as shall be appointed by the various State Pharmaceutical Associations of the country and also of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The evils which now chiefly beset the retail drug trade are more or less related, present and prospective, to national legislation relating to the tax on alcohol, to trade-marks, copyrights, and patents on proprietary preparations, and also to the \$25 annual license required from all druggists as alleged liquor dealers.

It is believed that a committee appointed by your association, with authority to act in conjunction with similar committees, will be the means of arousing a sentiment which will afford substantial relief.

We invite your consideration of the enclosed article relating specifically to the subject of tax-free alcohol and the existing law which threatens such imminent and wide-spread danger to the retail drug trade; also to the article relating to the injustice perpetrated under the trade-mark, copyright, and patent laws of the country.

We beg to suggest the adoption by your association of resolutions similar to the following:

Resolved, That this association favors the repeal of the clause in the present tariff law exempting alcohol used in manufactures from internal revenue taxation on the ground primarily that the law in its present form would inevitably be attended with gross discrimination against the retail druggist and great resulting loss to his business and profession, and with no material advantage to the people to compensate for the serious loss to the national revenue from the remission of said tax.

Resolved, That a special committee on national legislation, to consist of three members, be appointed with authority to act independently, or in co-operation with such similar committees as may be appointed by other pharmaceutical associations, in behalf of measures promotive of the interests of legitimate pharmacy and the retail drug trade as said interests may be affected by national legislation, including specifically the said law relating to alcohol taxation, the laws concerning trade-marks, copyrights, and patents as related to medicinal preparations, and the law imposing an annual tax on druggists as retail liquor dealers.

It is the hope of the undersigned committee that your association will act without delay in this important matter and thus enable the sentiment of the retail drug trade of the country properly to make itself known and to assert its due influence in behalf of right legislation and against such laws as may be inimical to the profession and trade.

This committee hopes to be favored with notice of the appointment of the committee suggested with names and addresses of the members. All communications relating to this letter should be addressed to A. E. Ebert, secretary, State and Polk streets, Chicago.

We have the honor to be, with fraternal regards,

WILLIAM BODEMAN,

ALBERT E. EBERT,

GEORGE P. ENGELHARD,

Committee Chicago Retail Druggists' Ass'n.

THE PRESIDENT—What do you wish done with this communication? I will state that I made a recommendation in my address which includes part of these resolutions.

MR. LEHMAN—I move that the resolutions contained in the communication be adopted. Carried.

THE SECRETARY—I have the report of the committee appointed to examine the treasurer's report. They report that they find the accounts correct and approve the same.

On motion, the report was received and ordered filed.

THE SECRETARY—I have another communication:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23, 1895.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

At our last annual meeting of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, held at Fort Wayne on June 4 and 5 last, the subject of fire insurance was introduced by Mr. R. I. Eades, one of the incorporators of the Druggists' National Fire Insurance Company.

After a thorough explanation of the plan, it was unanimously and heartily endorsed by the association. And we wish to commend it to your association for consideration and action, and trust that you will adopt it, as we believe that it will result in great good to the retail drug trade of the United States.

Yours very truly,

A. TIMBERLAKE, *Secretary I. P. A.*

THE PRESIDENT—You have heard the communication, what do you wish done with it?

MR. EMIL THIELE—I do not see that we can do anything. We are asked to approve of a plan of fire insurance about which we know nothing.

THE PRESIDENT—There is a gentleman present, Mr. Eades, who will explain the plan to you.

MR. R. S. EADES—There has been considerable discussion among the various pharmaceutical associations over the country regarding fire insurance on retail drug stores. The regular insurance companies are pleased to class retail drug stores as extra hazardous. This induced some of the retail druggists in the State of Ohio several years ago to organize a Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the protection of retail druggists in the United States. We find that in Ohio as well as in all other states, that the maintenance of a mutual fire insurance

company within the limits of the law is absolutely impossible. They are all right as long as the Attorney General of the different states are not disposed to interfere with them, but as soon as they take a notion to interfere, mutual companies are not in it, to use a common expression. Now, I would like to read you a prospectus of the company which we organized a few days ago. Several of us met at Columbus, Ohio, and organized what we term a "Druggists' National Fire Insurance Company." However, before reading the prospectus, I want to say something more about these mutual companies organized in the State of Ohio. For the last five years and a half the loss by fire on retail drug stores has been less than 10 per cent of the premiums received. This company has been charging the same rate of premium for the first year as the regular fire insurance companies charge. The result is that there has been about two assessments—I mean there has been assessments equivalent to two regular premiums in five years and a half on the amount of insurance carried by the retail druggists of Ohio. For the last twelve months there has been only seven and one-half per cent of the rates paid by the regular fire insurance companies.

The prospectus of the company was read.

PROF. HALLBERG—I think, Mr. Eades, that a correction should be made in your prospectus. You state that this is the only company of the kind in existence, and the last report I have seen of the Wisconsin association stated that they had a fire insurance plan that had been in operation for about five years, and I think there is another association that has endorsed fire insurance.

MR. EADES—I will state for the benefit of Prof. Hallberg, that the reason I made that statement was that I saw in one of the pharmaceutical journals within the last six weeks that the Wisconsin association had decided that their business had been unprofitable and had gone out of the business.

On motion of Mr. Fred. M. Schmidt, this matter of fire insurance was referred to the committee on trade interests.

THE PRESIDENT—I believe Prof. Hallberg has a paper he desires to read to the association. We would be glad to hear it now.

PROF. HALLBERG—The paper I presented before this association last year called up considerable comment, especially from one of the concerns chiefly interested in it—Frazer & Co. Since that time I have had occasion to become a little more intimately acquainted with the articles, and I have sampled, not chemically, unfortunately I have

not had the time to do that, but in a general way I have examined a great many compressed tablets that have been sent out by manufacturers, and I have also obtained Frazer & Co.'s catalogue, giving over a thousand formulas and combinations in tabulated form. If Galen was alive I do not know what he would do. I have never in my life seen anything which would equal such an attempt to violate pharmacy as is carried out in nearly one-half of these formulas. Why, he combines the most volatile liquid in the dry powder form with acids with perfect impunity. There is nothing he can not combine and present in the form of a tablet. I have just casually gone over these formulas, and find they can be classified in these violations about as follows:

TABLET TRITURATE INCOMPATIBILITIES.

BY C. S. N. HALLBERG.

Since our presentation of the pharmaco-therapeutic relations of the tablet triturates last year there has been in some quarters an awakening to the dangers that threaten medical practice through an extension of this form of medication.

Despite the fact that some manufacturers are exploiting the tablets "for all they are worth," they are being severely let alone by many physicians who were at first attracted by this "machine made," "cut and dried," "disease to fit the remedy" plan of "doctoring made easy." The firm that enjoys the dubious distinction of having first introduced the tablets to the medical profession, has replied to our criticism in their "Notes," but instead of answering a single one of the arguments advocated against the tablets, have laboriously endeavored to misrepresent our positions relative to the numbering of tablets. This firm proudly boasts that one of our statements relative to the use of the tablets by physicians, viz: "That they are popularizing the form of self-medication; the tablets now being put up and numbered according to the disorder for which they are recommended," does not apply to its (this firm's) make, but that these observations "are based upon tablets which have gained prominence in the last few years." The statement was based upon the observation that non-medical persons select various combinations of remedies from titles by which these tablets are designated, as indicated by the particular disease for which they are recommended. Furnished with a catalogue containing description of remedies from "absorbent dyspeptic" to "vaginal astringent," it does not require much ingenuity on the part of any fairly intelligent member of the laity "to pick the winner," without paying the physician for making a selection for him.

In a recent catalogue issued by a certain firm there are about one thousand formulas, nearly one-half of which are designated by therapeutic titles. Most of these formulas show either a profound disre-

gard for pharmacy, or a willful desire to mislead the medical profession. Some of these examples are of a character to bring the dispenser within the pale of the pharmacy law, or an anti-adulteration act. A number of these formulas purport to contain highly volatile liquids, which to anyone the least familiar with pharmacy is shown on its face to be either a physical impossibility to combine in the form of a tablet, or after being combined or prepared, would, from their very character, rapidly volatilize and leave a more or less inert tablet.

Of this class are tablets containing:

Ammonia Aromatic spirit of, in: Acetanilide 3 grs.; spirit of amon. arom. 5 min.; Soda Mint, spirit amon. arom. 2 grs.

Camphor combinations, in which the camphor sublimes on the sides of the containers: Anodyne; Coryza Nos. 1, 2, 3; Rhinitis; Diarrhoea.

Camphorated Tincture of Opium in the following: Astringent Comp., 6 min.; No. 2, 5 min.; Croup, spasmodic, 5 min.; Dyspeptic (fermentative); Camph., 10 min.; throat tablets, 10 min.

Heart stimulants: Nitro-glycerine with tinctures of Stropanthus, Cactus Grandiff, Belladonna, Digitalis, etc.

Inflammatus, about 5 min. of tinctures, including Norwood's *Veratrum viride*.

Sun Cholera Mixture, 3 min. each of tincts., Opium, Capsicum, Rhubarb, and spirits camphor and peppermint; 12 min. in one tablet. Will the *Sun* (N. Y.) recognize in this tablet its famous offspring?

It will be said that the medical constituents are present in such proportions as to represent these respective tinctures, spirits, etc.; this is the rankest kind of misrepresentation. But how about preserving nitro-glycerine in the tablet form, or tinct. Valerian ammoniated.

The following are specimens of rank incompatibilities and "shot gun mixtures."

Anti-Asthmatic:

Potass. iodide, Pot. brom ea; 2 grs.

Fl. Ext. Euphorbia pil. 3 min.; tinct. Lobelia, 2 m.

Nitro-glycerine, - - - 1-200 gr.

Antiseptic Dyspeptic:

Pepsin, Bismuth, and Salol.

Cholera Infantum:

Lactopeptin, Calomel, Bismuth subnit, Salol, Zinc sulphocarbonate.

Imagine the advantage of nitro-glycerine with iodides and bromides, or digestive ferments with antiseptic phenol derivatides in the presence of free hydrochloric and lactic acids!

Mercuric Chloride, the most sensitive alkaloidal reagent known, is combined with alkaloids and alkaloidal drugs in the following: Belladonna comp.; Bismuth Opium comp.; Bronchial No. 2 (merc. iod.); Diffusive Malarial, "Diphtheria and Grip;" Kali comp.; Mercurius comp.

In the following a weak compound of phenol, Salol, is combined with hydrochloric acid, producing new compounds, liberating phenol which, no doubt, in many instances, has produced the most serious systematic disturbances, if not fatal consequences: Bismuth Catechu comp.:

Bismuth subnit, Salol, ea. $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Powd. Opium, Catechu, ea. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Oil Cinnamon $\frac{1}{2}$ m., Acid hcl. dil. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

This is, without doubt, the very worst specimen of a formula that has ever been perpetrated. Similar to these we find:

Hypophosphites with Creosote, Iron albuminate and Arsenic, Iron Mercury comp. with Quinine and Strychnine and "Sore Throat:" Tr Ferric chlor., 5 min., Mercuric chloride, 1-64 gr. in each tablet.

Blaud's in which ferrous carbonate is decomposed; also combined with Arsenic; Chlorodyne with Nitro-glycerine, but without any Chloroform.

As will be observed from these few examples every well-known pharmaceutical and chemical principle is violated. The fundamental therapeutic principle is also violated: Tablets when not composed of substances to be dissolved before they are administered as "hypodermic tablets," etc., should be combined with such drugs as will exercise their local effect through the viscid vehicle that results from the solution of the sugar, gum, etc., of which the tablet is formed; resinous and disagreeable tasting remedies are therefore not adapted to this form of medication. In the face of this we have tablets intended to be dissolved in the mouth composed of Copaiba, Aloes, Extracts of Hellebore, Gossypium, Ferrous sulphate, Venice Turpentine, etc. Are there any remedies so repulsive to the palate?

But as though this was not enough, there are also listed "Blank Tablets;" White, Yellow, and Pink presumably to afford physicians an opportunity to try the "color cure" of the celebrated Vienna Institute. This "color therapy" is a relic of the "tabula smaragdina" of Hermes Trismegistus and has never been outranked in the history of charlatanism.

So it will be observed that not content with violating every principle of pharmacy and therapy these tablet manufacturers have also adopted the methods of the "fakirs." How any intelligent physician can countenance or permit himself to be persuaded by these adventurers and mountebanks to use these tablets in his practice passes comprehension.

PROF. HALLBERG—I had arranged to bring down a whole collection of these tablets, showing how they had split in the bottles and in many cases the tablets had become decomposed, but I called on my friend who had the case of tablets day before yesterday, and he told me the agent of the concern had visited him a few days before, and when he saw this case and how some of the tablets had been unfavorably affected he offered to take back the whole collection, and inasmuch as this pharmacist had been taken in in the first place by getting the collection, and inasmuch as seventy-five dollars is not to be had every day, he let the agent take the collection back, so I was unable to secure the specimens, except one bottle I have here that illustrates the idea. To sum up, this whole form of medication I think comes about as close to being an imposition on the medical profession and a pharmaceutical swindle as anything that has ever been devised, and I think it our duty as pharmacists to call the attention of physicians to this evil. When we can prepare a pill or powder included in a gelatine capsule, how infinitely preferable that form of medicine is to these compressed tablets that can not be swallowed but must be dissolved in the mouth. I think when the Board of Pharmacy gets to work under the adulteration section of the law, some of these specimens will have to be taken up and examined chemically. I want the committee to set to work on this, and when they are not according to the formula report it. The parties should be prosecuted. (Applause.)

MR. EMIL THIELE—I move that this paper be referred to the committee on prize essays for their consideration. Seconded. Carried.

MR. LOEHR—I wish to say that the new health commissioner of St. Louis has advised against the use of tablets, and has ordered that all medicines furnished to the hospitals should be furnished in pills, powders, and liquids in the old style of medication. (Applause.)

DR. WHELPLEY—I would like to state that the health commissioner of St. Louis was educated as a pharmacist before he studied medicine. (Applause.)

On motion, the association adjourned until Friday, July 26, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m.

FOURTH SESSION.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1895.

The association was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. President Lueder in the chair.

The secretary read several communications from members of the association who are unable to be present at this meeting, viz: Mr. A. J. Yaw, of Belvedere; Mr. A. H. Zimmermann, of Athens; Mr. Jonathan Price, of Cartersville. All expressed regrets and wished the members present a good time.

THE PRESIDENT—I understand Mr. J. E. Huber has a paper to read.

A note on Solution of Citrate of Magnesium, U.S.P. Elixir Valerianate of Ammonium, N.F., and the cleaning of the Tincture Chloride of Iron shelf bottle. J. E. Huber, Ph. G., Peoria, Illinois.

A person seldom reads one of the pharmaceutical journals, that among its contents he does not find some article, formula, or note on the solution of citrate of magnesium, either in an improved form, or something added to keep it from spoiling. Made according to United States Pharmacopœia, it will keep only a few days during warm weather. There is constantly an immediate call for the solution, and to try making it fresh every time would be impossible, as it takes some little time to do it. It is the desire of every pharmacist to have a way of remedying this, with such a useful article. With a little precaution, ability, and determination, I think, in the following we have an easy way to do it. It is practicing one of the experiments in bacteriology. Make your solution of citrate of magnesium, minus the lemon flavor; see that it is filtered clear; then fill it into the bottles that you wish to dispense it in, leaving at least two inches of space between the cork and the top of the liquid; select good corks, free from flaws, putting them in tightly, tie them with twine, so that the string crosses the top of the cork at right angles. Next, secure a metal bucket or can, taller than the bottles; on the bottom of the can place a wood or tin frame to raise the bottles from a direct heat; after placing the bottles in position, fill the can with water so that it reaches the height of the liquid in the bottles; cover; boil for fifteen minutes; remove the fire; at this time it is best to give the corks an-

other push, so that they are forced in tightly while hot; after cooling, wipe the bottles clean without disturbing the corks, placing them in a reasonably cool place. In this manner they will keep indefinitely till wanted for immediate dispensing. All that is necessary is to remove the cork, add fifteen drops of a soluble lemon essence, the requisite amount of bi-carbonate of potassium and labelling. After using this method for about two years, I can recommend it.

Elixir Valerianate of Ammonium, N. F.—In making the elixir of valerianate of ammonium, N. F. the odor is objectionable, especially around the shop, every pharmacist making it as fast as possible so that it can be gotten out of the way. The N. F. directs the solution of the valerianate in the elixir and subsequent neutralization with ammonia water, which is very slow owing to the repeated trials with litmus paper. A better way is to place the valerianate of ammonium and elixir in a stoppered bottle; when dissolved add ten drops of tincture of cochineal, to the pint, if making one pint. This will assume a bright red color, owing to acid valerianate; now add water of ammonia till the solution turns purple, showing that the ammonia is in slight excess. After that add the rest of the ingredients. Altogether it should not take over ten or fifteen minutes.

The Tincture Chloride of Iron Bottle—As far as one can tell, most of the tincture chloride of iron bottles, are always in a state of mourning, owing to the difficulty in removing the deposit of iron, which is an oxy. salt very hard to remove by treatment of acids and alkalis. Try a saturated solution of oxalic acid, letting the bottle remain for twenty-four hours, then rinse and your bottle will be as clean as it ever was.

THE PRESIDENT—If there is no objection the paper will be accepted and ordered published in the proceedings. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PROF. HALLBERG—I would like to ask Mr. Huber where this bottle of magnesia has been placed since it was sterilized.

MR. HUBER—It was placed on a shelf in the shop, in rather a warm place, standing upright, since the 4th of March. I was as careless as I could be with it. I have tried boiling the solution, but it would not work.

PROF. HALLBERG—You did not use as much syrup as is called for?

MR. HUBER—No, sir; I used one and a half ounces of syrup. The Pharmacopœia calls for more.

PROF. HALLBERG—It would be well for the members to remember that and not go by the Pharmacopœia. The Pharmacopœia reads 120cc, and it should be 60cc.

On motion, the thanks of the association were tendered to the committee on adulteration for the work they have done during the past year.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Arnold in the chair)—Is the committee on the president's address ready to report?

MR. THOMAS KNOEBEL—Yes, sir; I will read the report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

PEORIA, Ill., July 25, 1895.

To the Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee to whom was referred the president's address respectfully submit the following report:

We heartily concur with the president that the sale and dispensing of medicines should be restricted to competent persons, of thorough practical as well as theoretical education.

We feel that the president is justified in his opinion that the newly amended pharmacy law will bear good fruit.

The recommendation that a good school education should precede the pharmaceutical training of the apprentice and assistant is approved.

We, as a committee, agree with the president, and consider the fact deplorable, that some of our colleges of pharmacy have abandoned the requirement of practical experience.

The appointing of a committee on education we consider unnecessary, as we believe the committee on apprenticeship the proper committee to report on this subject.

The suggestions of enlisting the aid of traveling men to increase the membership and popularity of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and that the association should bear all legitimate expenses of its annual meetings, are approved.

The recommendation of the president and his predecessor in reference to the association controlling a line of domestic remedies, was referred to the committee on trade interests at our last annual meeting.

The advice as to the necessity of organizing by cities and counties, as a protection to our interests and welfare, is approved.

The resolution that a special committee of three members, on national legislation be appointed, is not considered feasible, as we

consider the American Pharmaceutical Association better able to obtain such national legislation as we may need.

We agree with the president in his recommendation that the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association approve of the resolution adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association, in reference to "better professional recognition" of the pharmacist in the army and navy.

In conclusion we wish to state that in President Lueder, the cause of true pharmacy has a worthy champion, and, for his valuable services in behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association during the past year, has earned the good will of all its members.

THOS. KNOEBEL,
A. A. CULVER,
W. P. BOYD,
Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN—What shall be done with this report?

MR. C. A. STRATHMAN—I move that it be taken up *seriatim*.

A MEMBER—I move that the report be received.

MR. STRATHMAN—It is all right to receive the report, but I think it should be taken up by sections.

MR. H. H. GREEN—If there is no motion pending before the convention, and I understand there is not, I move that the report be adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN—There was no second to Mr. Strathman's motion.

PRESIDENT LUEDER—I desire to say that I thank the committee for the consideration they have given the recommendations in the report. (Applause.)

MR. GARRISON—I second Mr. Green's motion.

Report received and adopted.

DR. ROGERS—I have in my hand a communication that bears upon one of the recommendations in the report with reference to national legislation, which was recommended by President Lueder. I would like to read it to you. I know from personal observation these statements are correct in regard to the apothecaries in the army and navy.

PHARMACISTS IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES — THEIR
LACK OF PROPER OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY
OUR GOVERNMENT.

At the present session of our National Congress, there will be introduced three bills to improve the status of pharmacists in the service of the United States.

This work is being carried on under the auspices of the American Pharmaceutical Association. A special committee has been appointed to undertake this work. The committee is composed of one member from each state and territory in the United States. The three professions of chemistry, medicine, and pharmacy are most intimately interwoven, yet each one might be sub-divided into a number of branches, each of which is well worthy of a life-time study. Both physician and pharmacist have found the demands too great for one man, if he attempts to follow both professions; as with much success it becomes a physical impossibility, under modern conditions, for one man to keep up well with the two professions. The successful modern physician has, usually, acquired but a slight knowledge of chemistry or of pharmacy while in college, and his knowledge of these two professions is usually attained from experience in actual prescription writing and study. In college his time is devoted to therapeutics, anatomy, physiology, posology, etc., and but little to chemistry or pharmacy; yet, strange as it may seem, the public has an idea very frequently that the physician is better posted in regard to pharmacy than the pharmacist himself, who has devoted years of study to his profession, both behind the counter and in college. The profession of pharmacy requires fully as many years to master it as a science as does the practice of medicine.

In nearly every civilized country of the world the pharmacist is held in high esteem, and ranks with the surgeon. His rank, title, and pay all show the high estimate of his services. The United States require much of the pharmacist and give him little acknowledgment in return, either in rank or pay.

In the United States Army the pharmacist is an enlisted man, and is forced to be known as a hospital steward. His pay is \$45 per month, which, after years of service, can reach \$50, but can never go beyond that amount. He can never hope for a commission, which any soldier in the ranks can hope for, and sometimes secures. The highest rank the hospital steward can ever reach is only equal to that of ordnance sergeant, a non-commissioned officer.

Our bills before Congress ask that these hospital stewards be accorded at least the title of pharmacist, a rank equal to that of the highest non-commissioned officer, which is Sergeant Major, and that their pay shall be \$75 per month. This is asking no more than anyone will gladly accord who understands the injustice of their present position.

The United States requires much of her hospital stewards, and upon their efficient service depend the lives of all under their care. To read the regulations of the service one can but wonder how much is expected of the hospital steward compared with the rank which our government accords him. The regulations of the service require:

"A trustworthy pharmacist."

"An efficient disciplinarian."

"Familiarity with materia medica, therapeutics, and minor surgery."

"Ability to give sound advice and suitable treatment in minor ailments and accidents."

"During the temporary absence of the medical officer he is the highest professional authority present."

"His studies reach into the province of the medical officer on all sides, to a distance measured only by his assiduity, intelligence, and capacity."

These quotations from the regulations show of how much importance is the hospital steward to the lives and welfare of our soldiers when sick or wounded. During epidemics the hospital steward stands in the breach by the side of the medical officer, yet, in spite of all this, he only ranks with the man who handles a musket. The present position of pharmacists in the army is a musty relic of the past. Hospital stewards are not recognized by the United States as pharmacists, yet they do the pharmaceutical work for an important class of our citizens, and are required by the regulations to be skillful pharmacists. If they are not properly educated to do this work the United States government is violating the laws of nearly every state and territory of the Union. If they are well fitted, and they undoubtedly are, the United States still refuses, near the end of this nineteenth century, to recognize pharmacists professionally.

In the navy the title of apothecary is used, but the rank and pay is below that of the sailmakers and carpenters.

The requirements of the naval apothecary are fully equal to those of the hospital steward, and at sea, in case of accident to the medical officers, he *must* act in their place, with no prospect of relief until port is reached. Cases have occurred where the apothecary was the only authority on medicine or surgery for two to three months on board a war vessel of the United States navy, carrying a large crew.

The salary of the naval apothecary is only \$60 a month, and he ranks among the petty officers as follows: Bandmaster, machinist, plumber and fitter, boilermaker, coppersmith, blacksmith, apothecary, writer of third class, officers' stewards, and cooks—showing he barely escapes being classed with the colored help.

There is at present NO STATUTE fixing the rank and status of apothecaries in the navy, naval hospitals, and Marine Hospital Service of the United States.

Each secretary of the navy arranges things to suit his own ideas, or those of his advisers, by means of "circulars" and "general orders," and not infrequently his successor has changed everything, either back the way it was, or still another different way. The work of the apothecary requires a high order of intelligence and they certainly should be accorded as much consideration as the carpenters, sailmakers, coppersmiths, and boilermakers.

Our bills ask for the rank of warrant officers for the naval apothecaries, with the rank, pay, and privileges of the same. This is only an equal rank with the sailmakers and carpenters, and does not give commissions to the apothecaries, but only the highest grade of non-commissioned officer. Small as this advance may seem, it means much, as it will bring the apothecaries in an established position above the officers' servants and the cooks.

For the credit of pharmacy as a profession, pray give all your support and influence to these bills.

The three bills are as follows:

AN ACT GIVING APOTHECARIES OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS THE TITLE OF NAVAL PHARMACISTS AND RANK AND PAY OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That upon the passage of this act all apothecaries serving in the United States Navy and Naval Hospitals, shall be known and designated as naval pharmacists, and shall be placed upon the list of warrant officers with rank, pay, and privileges of the same, and their names shall be entered in the order of their admission to the service. Nothing in this act shall deprive an enlisted, or appointed apothecary of a warrant as a naval pharmacist; and they shall retain their position in the Navy and Hospital Corps of the Navy, and shall be eligible for duty both ashore and afloat.

SEC. 2. There shall be as many naval pharmacists warranted, from time to time, as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, the service may require; and not more than one naval pharmacist shall be stationed at any hospital, laboratory, station, or ship, without special authority of the Secretary of the Navy, who shall make such regulations for the government of naval pharmacists as may be necessary.

SEC. 3. No person shall be warranted as naval pharmacist, except as above provided, unless he be a graduate in pharmacy, and shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board to be designated by the honorable Secretary of the Navy as to his qualifications for the position, and no person shall be eligible for such examination except by written authority of the Secretary of the Navy.

SEC. 4. All naval pharmacists, who shall have served the time required by law, shall, upon their written request, be placed upon the retired list of the navy, as provided for other warrant officers. And those, who, upon the passage of this act, shall have reached the age of sixty-two, shall be placed on the retired list of the navy with the pay of a warrant officer, retired of the highest class.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts, in so far as they contravene the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO ORGANIZE THE HOSPITAL CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO DEFINE ITS DUTY AND FIX ITS PAY, APPROVED MARCH 1, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8 of an act to organize the hospital corps of the army of the United States, to define its duty and fix its pay, shall be amended as follows:

SECTION 1. By placing the word "pharmacists" before the words "hospital stewards" and striking out the words "acting hospital stewards."

SEC. 2. By striking out the words "hospital stewards" and putting in the word "pharmacists" in lieu of them, and by striking out the words "hospital steward" and placing in lieu of them the word "pharmacists."

SEC. 3. By striking out the words "hospital stewards," and putting in lieu of them the word "pharmacists." By striking out the words "forty-five" and in lieu of them putting the words "seventy-five." By striking out the words "ordnance sergeants" and putting in lieu of them the words "sergeants major."

SEC. 4. By striking out the words "hospital steward unless he," and placing in lieu of them the words "pharmacist unless he be a graduate in pharmacy and." By striking out the words "one or more medical officers" and placing in lieu of them the words "to be appointed by the honorable secretary of war."

SEC. 7. By striking out the word "acting" in the two places in which it occurs. By striking out the words "hospital stewards" in the last line and placing in lieu of them the word "pharmacists," and adding to the section the following words:

Upon the passage of this act, all hospital stewards now in the United States army shall be placed upon the list of pharmacists, with rank, pay, and privileges of the same, and their names shall be entered in the order of their admission to the service. Pharmacists may, on application, be retired after thirty years' service on seventy-five per cent of their pay and allowances at date of retirement.

SEC. 8. That all acts and parts of acts, in so far as they contravene the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF PHARMACISTS IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, AND FIXING THEIR PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to appoint, as the necessities of the service may require, pharmacists, to be permanently attached to, and be warrant officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service. Said appointment to continue during the good behavior of the appointee.

SEC. 2. That the pay of pharmacists under this act shall be seventy-five dollars per month, with increase of ten per centum for every five years' service: *Providing*, that said increase shall in no case exceed forty per centum of the pay fixed by this section.

SEC. 3. That no person shall be appointed a pharmacist under the provisions of this act unless he be a graduate in pharmacy, and shall

have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. That all hospital stewards now serving in and attached to the United States Marine-Hospital service, shall, upon the passage of this act, be appointed and warranted pharmacists under Section 1 of this act, to take order and precedence according their original appointment as hospital stewards.

SEC. 5. That pharmacists appointed under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to quarters, subsistence, fuel, lights, and actual traveling expenses when on duty, or commutation therefor, at rates fixed by the secretary of the treasury.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts, in so far as they contravene the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

MR. EMIL THIELE—We received a communication yesterday containing some resolutions with reference to this proposition of appointing a committee on national legislation, which resolutions were adopted by the association. So the question as to national legislation has been already disposed of by this association.

THE SECRETARY—The president desires me to read the names of the committee on national legislation. They are Messrs Travis, Garrison, and Lehman.

MR. EMIL THIELE—I move as an amendment to the pending motion that the report of the committee on the president's address be adopted with the exception of the recommendation of the committee as to national legislation, we having already acted on that matter yesterday. Seconded. Carried.

MR. LEHMAN—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the executive committee of this association be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur by death, declination, or otherwise, in the nomination of candidates for the Board of Pharmacy. Adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business is report of secretary on vote of members Illinois Pharmaceutical Association for nominees on State Board of Pharmacy.

To the Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:

I have the honor to report that at the meeting of the executive committee, held November 16, 1894, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, the following were nominated as candidates to be voted for by

the registered pharmacists of the state, to fill the vacancy on the State Board of Pharmacy of Illinois, caused by the expiration of the term of office of Mr. H. H. Green, of Bloomington, December 30, 1895:

- At large, H. Lee Hatch, Jacksonville.
 " P. J. Behrens, Chicago.
 " H. C. Porter, Rockford.
 District 1, T. H. Patterson, Chicago.
 " 2, William Mehl, Chicago.
 " 3, J. H. Wilson, Chicago.
 " 4, W. G. Morris, Chicago.
 " 5, C. F. Hartwig, Chicago.
 " 6, H. J. Bate, Chicago.
 " 7, W. W. Pearce, Waukegan.
 " 8, J. B. Chase, Aurora.
 " 9, W. F. Jungkunz, Freeport.
 " 10, G. A. Anthony, Kewanee.
 " 11, W. D. Duncan, Ottawa.
 " 12, T. S. Arnold, Watseka.
 " 13, W. P. Boyd, Arcola.
 " 14, H. M. Ehrlicher, Pekin.
 " 15, G. B. Canode, Monmouth.
 " 16, Edward Smith, Carrollton.
 " 17, C. H. Tyler, Decatur.
 " 18, J. A. Livers, Sullivan.
 " 19, C. H. Grube, Robinson.
 " 20, E. Eberwine, Shawneetown.
 " 21, Louis Schenck, New Athens.
 " 22, C. L. Otrich, Anna.

Postal cards were mailed to all registered pharmacists with their 1895 certificates.

Out of 4,200 postal cards mailed 1,792 were returned, 9 of which voted for more than five names, therefore not counted. One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three of the voting cards were made out in accordance with the requirements of Article 8, of the by-laws, properly signed and were counted, with the following result:

T. H. Patterson, Chicago.....	759	votes.
W. P. Boyd, Arcola	559	"
C. H. Tyler, Decatur	544	"
J. H. Wilson, Chicago.....	500	"
H. Lee Hatch, Jacksonville	506	"
C. F. Hartwig, Chicago.....	486	"
P. J. Behrens, Chicago.....	483	"
H. C. Porter, Rockford.....	467	"
J. B. Chase, Aurora	461	"

W. D. Duncan, Ottawa.....	352	votes.
C. L. Otrich, Anna	342	"
W. G. Morris, Chicago	339	"
C. H. Grube, Robinson.....	309	"
H. J. Bate, Chicago	268	"
W. W. Pearce, Waukegan.....	262	"
William Mehl, Chicago	257	"
W. F. Jungkunz, Freeport.....	249	"
E. Eberwine, Shawneetown.....	251	"
Edward Smith, Carrollton	242	"
H. M. Ehrlicher, Pekin.....	240	"
G. B. Canode, Monmouth.....	213	"
T. S. Arnold, Watseka.....	212	"
G. A. Anthony, Kewanee	204	"
J. A. Livers, Sullivan	147	"
Louis Schenck, New Athens.....	146	"

The five candidates receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, and to be voted upon by the association, are the following: T. H. Patterson, Chicago; W. P. Boyd, Arcola; C. H. Tyler, Decatur; J. H. Wilson, Chicago; H. Lee Hatch, Jacksonville.

Faternally submitted,

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary.*

PROF. HALLBERG—There is one person named there who is not a citizen of the United States, and it seems to me this association sets a bad precedent to nominate and ask the druggists of this state to vote for a man who is not a citizen. This man even had the audacity some time ago, when called upon to serve on a jury, to say that he was proud of the fact that he was a British subject, although he had been living in Chicago and doing business there for twenty years. He said he considered that as a British subject he had more rights and was prouder of his country than he would be if a citizen of the United States, and it makes my blood boil to hear that a man of that kind presents himself as a candidate for membership on the State Board of Pharmacy.

THE SECRETARY—I will state for the benefit of the gentleman from Chicago that Mr. Bate's name was selected before it was known he was not a citizen. He was drawn upon a jury after he was selected and his name placed on the list; he did not want to do jury duty and declared he was not a citizen of the United States. That is all there is to it; he got blasted by a great number of the members of the association, who added on their cards after his name, "Not a citizen of the United States." They did not vote for him, however.

MR. T. C. LOEHR—I move that we proceed to vote.

MR. EMIL THEILE—I rise to a point of order. The law provides that this association shall report the names of three pharmacists to the Governor—

THE SECRETARY—Mr. Thiele, allow me to read Section 11 of the pharmacy law for information:

SEC. 11. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint five persons from among such competent registered pharmacists in the state as have had ten years' practical experience in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, and who are actively engaged in the practice of their profession, who shall constitute the Board of Pharmacy. The persons so appointed shall hold their offices for five years: *Provided*, that the terms of the office shall be so arranged that the term of one shall expire on the thirtieth day of December of each year, and the vacancies so created, as well as all vacancies otherwise occurring, shall be filled by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate: *And, provided, also*, that the appointments made when the Senate is not in session may be confirmed at its next ensuing session. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association shall annually report directly to the Governor, recommending the names of at least three persons whom said association shall deem best qualified to fill any vacancies which shall occur in said board.

MR. CULVER—The law says we shall select at least three persons. Now we are not limited to the five names in voting, are we?

THE SECRETARY—The by-law of the association says: "From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate the association may, at its next annual meeting, elect three members, whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the association."

MR. CULVER—Then is it understood we are limited to the five names having the highest vote? We can not vote for other names on the voting card.

THE SECRETARY—No, sir; you must confine your votes to the five names receiving the highest number of votes.

MR. CULVER—In voting we are not allowed to plump three votes for one person? We can only give one vote for one man?

MR. LOEHR—I move that we proceed to ballot for three members to recommend to the Governor for appointment on the State Board of Pharmacy. Seconded.

PROF. HALLBERG—I want to correct one statement made by the secretary. If before this association meets one of the members receiving the highest number of votes shall have died or is ineligible for any reason, then the association can select another name from among those who have been voted for recommending to the Governor. Mr. Ebert, who was the author of this section, specially made that point,

so the association can at any time select five names entirely distinct from even those who received the highest number of votes if it wants to. I think you will agree with me that is the condition of this by-law and we should always bear that in mind.

THE SECRETARY—If you will listen I will read you what it says: "From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the association may, at its next annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the association, as required by the State Pharmacy act." Unless you suspend this by-law, which you can do by a two-thirds vote, you must follow it.

MR. EMIL THIELE—The by-law is not mandatory, it simply says we may do so and so. We could select five if we wished to. I understand that the law provides we shall nominate not less than three to recommend to the Governor. While that is the case, and while I believe that this association by a majority vote may select as high as five members to recommend to the Governor, it is a fact that the custom has been to present three names, and it would be an innovation to do otherwise. It may further be said that unless we do make a selection of some kind, the association has not had any particular voice in passing upon these nominees, because the voters, those who have sent in cards here, are for the most part no longer members of the association. This association at the present time has only a limited membership, amounting to about six hundred, and all the registered pharmacists in Illinois have voted on these members to recommend for appointment on the Board of Pharmacy.

THE SECRETARY—Allow me to correct you, Mr. Thiele. Article VIII of the by-laws says:

Nominees for the State Board of Pharmacy shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the association, twenty-five registered pharmacists of the state, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be selected by the association, the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the secretary to all registered pharmacists in the state, with the request that from such members, or others, as the said pharmacists shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the association may, at its next annual meeting, elect three members, whose names shall be submitted to the Governor as nominees of the association, as required by the state pharmacy act.

And Article II, Section 1, says:

Every member shall pay annually into the hands of the secretary the sum of one dollar. Any one in arrears at the annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years shall lose his membership.

This section was adopted August, 1893.

MR. EMIL THIELE—I stand corrected. They are members yet, but will not be at our next annual meeting. It has been the custom to select three names and it gives the association an opportunity of expressing its preference with reference to naming one candidate or the other out of the five candidates receiving the highest number of votes. I am in favor of the motion to proceed to ballot for three names to recommend.

THE PRESIDENT—I believe Mr. Loehr made the motion?

MR. LOEHR—Yes, sir.

THE SECRETARY—I want to correct the statement of Mr Thiele where he says that in the future no one but members of this association can vote.

ARTICLE VIII.

Nominees for the State Board of Pharmacy shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the association, twenty-five registered pharmacists of the state, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be selected by the association, the names of said twenty-five members *shall be forwarded by the secretary to all registered pharmacists in the state*, with the request that from such members, or others, as the said pharmacists shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the secretary. * * *

MR. EMIL THIELE—I think in the future it would be advisable to do away with that. If a great number of the pharmacists in the state do not feel like belonging to this association they ought to leave to the association the privilege of nominating the candidates to recommend to the Governor for appointment on the board. I would be in favor of doing away with that provision in the future and confine the votes to the members of the association.

THE SECRETARY—If you do not amend the by-law now the next secretary must send out voting cards to all the registered pharmacists in the state for 1896.

THE PRESIDENT—Any further remarks?

MR. H. H. GREEN—I understand that in voting for the three names we can only vote one vote for any one of the five and not three votes for one. You have a right to three votes but can only give one vote to any one man.

THE CHAIRMAN—(Mr. Arnold in the chair.) I understand that to be the rule.

The motion to proceed to ballot was carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—I will appoint as tellers, Messrs. Scherer, Strathman, and Schapper.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Secretary, read the names to be voted upon.

THE SECRETARY—The five candidates receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, and to be voted upon by the association, are: T. H. Patterson, of Chicago; J. H. Wilson, of Chicago; W. P. Boyd, of Arcola; H. Lee Hatch, of Jacksonville, and C. H. Tyler, of Decatur.

MR. LOEHR—I would suggest as Chicago has already two members of the board, we ought to vote for members outside of Chicago.

THE CHAIRMAN—That question the members must decide for themselves.

MR. H. H. GREEN—While we are waiting for the tellers to cast up the vote, I wish to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this association acknowledge their obligation to the local secretary (T. J. Kavanaugh) and druggists of Peoria for their splendid entertainment and hospitality; to the mayor and people for their very kindly welcome and courteous treatment, and to the local press for its fair and comprehensive report of our deliberations and social session.

Adopted unanimously on a rising vote.

THE CHAIRMAN—I desire to announce that the vote taken on nominees for three members of the State Board of Pharmacy is as follows: H. Lee Hatch, 67 votes; C. H. Tyler, 48 votes; T. H. Patterson, 31 votes; W. P. Boyd, 27 votes; J. H. Wilson, 4 votes; C. F. Hartwig, 1 vote. Total number of votes cast, 178. Ballots cast, 68.

THE CHAIRMAN—Messrs. Hatch, Tyler, and Patterson having received the highest number of votes cast, I declare them duly elected, and the secretary will present their names to the Governor.

Dr. Hatch, being loudly called for, arose and in a few well-timed remarks thanked the association for the honor it had conferred upon him. (Applause.)

Messrs. Tyler and Patterson were not present at the association.

THE CHAIRMAN—The next order of business is the election of officers for the ensuing year.

PROF. HALLBERG—I move we proceed to the election of officers. Carried.

MR. GARRISON—I nominate for president Mr. H. H. Green, of Bloomington. Seconded.

MR. CHARLES ZIMMERMANN, Peoria—I nominate Mr. G. Henry Sohrbeck, of Moline.

PROF. HALLBERG—I second the nomination of Mr. Sohrbeck with great pleasure. He is one of the most earnest and faithful workers of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. H. H. GREEN—In spite of the eloquence of my friend Prof. Hallberg in favor of my other friend Mr. Sohrbeck, I have no doubt but what I would receive the unanimous vote of this association for the position of president if I would consent to run. Feeling so impressed and also feeling how unfair it would be in view of the official position which I hold, I wish to thank the gentleman very kindly for nominating me and decline in favor of Mr. Sohrbeck.

THE CHAIRMAN—If there are no further nominations, I declare the nominations closed.

On motion of Dr. Hatch, Mr. Sohrbeck was elected by acclamation president of the association for the ensuing year, and on motion of Mr. H. H. Green the secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the association, 68 votes, for Mr. G. Henry Sohrbeck, of Moline, as president of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association for the year 1895-96. (Applause.) Mr. Sohrbeck was declared elected president.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations are now in order for first vice-president.

Mr. Loehr nominated Mr. Thomas Knoebel, of East St. Louis. Seconded.

There being no further nominations the secretary, on motion of Mr. H. H. Green, cast the unanimous ballot of the association for Mr. Thomas Knoebel, of East St. Louis, for first vice-president of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association for the ensuing year. Declared elected.

Mr. Knoebel being called for, stated that if there was anything he appreciated it was honor, and as vice-president he thought he had a snap, lots of honor and no work.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations for second vice-president are now in order.

PROF. HALLBERG—I am from Chicago, and I think Chicago is entitled to one of the offices in the association. I am not going to nominate myself (Laughter), but we have a delegate here from Chicago, who, while he does not desire an office, is always willing to have an honor thrust upon him. I nominate for second vice-president Mr. Isaac W. Blood, of Chicago. Seconded.

There being no further nominations, the secretary, on motion, cast the entire ballot of the association for Isaac W. Blood, of Chicago, as second vice-president of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association for the ensuing year. Declared elected.

Mr. Blood being called for, stated that he thanked the association for the honor bestowed upon him, and if anything could be done at Chicago at any time in the interests of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association he would do what he could to forward it.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations are now in order for the office of third vice-president.

Mr. Thomas Knoebel nominated Mr. W. C. Simpson, of Vienna. Seconded.

There being no further nominations, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association for W. C. Simpson as third vice-president for the ensuing year. Declared elected.

MR. SIMPSON—I thank you, gentlemen, very much for this unexpected compliment. When Mr. Knoebel was elected first vice-president I thought that was all southern Illinois was entitled to, but as you have elected me I accept with pleasure.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations are now in order for the office of treasurer.

MR. GREEN—I regret that there are no more vice-presidents to elect, for I have many friends here whom I would like to nominate, but since the offices of vice-president have run out, I desire to place in nomination for treasurer of this association a man whose qualities peculiarly fit him for the position, because the treasurer is usually kept guessing to see how he can keep the association's head above water, and having this peculiar propensity, and also being a fresh acquisition, he will not know any better than to accept the office. I

will close these few *touching* remarks by placing in nomination for treasurer my friend Dr. H. H. Rogers, of Kankakee. Seconded.

There being no further nominations, the secretary was instructed to cast the entire ballot of the association for Dr. H. H. Rogers, of Kankakee, for treasurer of the association for the ensuing year. Declared elected.

DR. H. H. ROGERS—*Mr. President and Gentlemen:* I am thoroughly touched by this compliment. (Laughter.) In accepting this honor at so early a date in my membership I only request that you appoint men on the auditing committee who will guess in the same direction that I will.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations for the office of secretary are now in order.

MR. STRATHMAN—I nominate Frank Fleury. Seconded.

There being no further nominations the president was instructed to cast the ballot of the association for Frank Fleury as secretary of the association for the ensuing year. Declared elected.

MR. FRANK FLEURY—*Mr. President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:* I thank you kindly for the honor you have again conferred upon me. I will endeavor to attend to the duties of the office faithfully and honestly for the best interests of the association. Thanks. (Applause.)

MR. EMIL THIELE—I desire to present the following amendment to Article VIII of the by-laws, to be voted upon at the next annual meeting:

Amend Article VIII of the by-laws by striking out the words "to all registered pharmacists in the state" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "to every member of the association."

MR. PRESIDENT—Under the rules this amendment will come up at the next meeting of the association.

THE SECRETARY—I have a telegram to read:

"ROCKFORD, Ill., July 26, 1895.

To the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, Peoria, Ill.:

Am detained by business. I regret that I can not be with you.
Best wishes to you all.

W. W. SAWYER."

Received with applause.

MR. H. H. GREEN—I notice present with us this morning a distinguished friend of the cause of pharmacy and one on whom we have learned to lean, and I, for one, would like very much to hear a few remarks from Senator Niehaus, of Peoria. (Applause.)

SENATOR JOHN NIEHAUS—*Mr. President:* I have just arrived in Peoria from attending that distinguished assembly that has consumed so much time doing so little, and thought I would drop in and see you before you departed from our city. I am very happy to meet you all. I have always made it a point to be friendly with the druggists. It is very important sometimes, especially when you happen to be in some of the smaller towns (Laughter), and I am glad to say I have always succeeded in getting what I wanted. I have always felt at home among pharmacists and am always glad to be with them. I had the pleasure of trying to do something in the way of securing additional legislation at Springfield during the session of the legislature. I do not know whether your new law is satisfactory or not, but I suppose it will do some little good. I am glad to know the association is in such a flourishing condition. The Pharmaceutical Association has been pioneers in securing proper legislation, and no doubt it has been a stimulus to other professions. I have no doubt that at no distant day you will get your ideal in the way of law and membership. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—The next order of business is "Installation of Officers." It is hardly necessary for me to introduce Mr. Sohrbeck to you he is so well known to you all, but indeed it gives me great pleasure to introduce Mr. G. Henry Sohrbeck, my successor in office.

PRESIDENT SOHRBECK—I feel that I am honored by being elected president of this association. I shall do all I can to try and make our next meeting a successful one, and I hope you will all put your shoulder to the wheel and do the best you can to help me. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Knoebel, of East St. Louis, first vice-president; Mr. I. W. Blood, of Chicago, second vice-president; Mr. Simpson, of Vienna, third vice-president; Dr. Rogers, of Kankakee, our treasurer, and Mr. Fleury, our re-elected secretary. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—Is there any more business to come before the association before we adjourn?

DR. WHELPLEY—*Mr. President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:* I would be neglecting a customary duty if I did not extend to you my annual invitation to attend the meeting of the

American Pharmaceutical Association and I must say, with regret, the number that can be invited from Illinois is growing steadily smaller on account of the increase in membership from this state. Illinois and Missouri have the largest membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association of any two states west of New York. There is but one way of accounting for this and that is the high degree of intelligence and the professional standing of the pharmacists in these two states. If there are any who have not yet joined I would be glad to give them all the necessary information to enable them to do so.

MR. LEHMAN—I would like to ask whether the executive committee or the association will select the place for the next meeting of the association.

THE SECRETARY—There are no invitations on the secretary's table.

MR. F. H. VONACHEN—I move that the selection of the next place of meeting be left to the newly appointed executive committee. Carried.

THE SECRETARY—It requires an election of an executive committee. It has been customary of late to introduce a resolution authorizing the president to appoint that committee because it has been so difficult to select an executive committee from among the members present at the meetings.

MR. LEHMAN—I move that the president appoint the executive committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

MR. GREEN—I move that a vote of thanks be extended the outgoing officers for the faithful manner in which they have performed their several duties. Carried unanimously.

PROF. HALLBERG—With reference to the communication concerning the status of the pharmacists in the army and navy. The committee that has been appointed on national legislation, I understand, are not to take that matter into consideration. The resolution passed yesterday provides for a national committee on legislation but the scope of its duties does not include the status of pharmacists in the army and navy. It is highly desirable that when Congress meets there should be some one person in every state who, as soon as the bills are introduced, will see to it that the representatives in Congress from that state do what they can to advance the legislation. I, therefore, move that Dr. H. H. Rogers, of Kankakee, be appointed a special committee of one on this question.

DR. ROGERS—I would like to ask Prof. Hallberg to state again why that matter will not come within the province of the committee on national legislation. I do not believe in having any more committees than are absolutely necessary to do the work.

PROF. HALLBERG—The resolution passed yesterday defines what shall be the scope of this committee's work, which is in regard to illegal trade marks and copyrights, and does not embrace this matter. It seems to me if there is one man who feels an interest in the subject like Dr. Rogers, who will take it upon himself to bear this thing in mind and do what he can under the direction of the American Pharmaceutical Association, he may do some good.

DR. ROGERS—I am willing to undertake anything in this direction that I can do, but if the association sees fit to vote against the motion, I shall take it that they agree with me in the other position, that we should reduce our committees to the minimum. If the national committee is hampered by the resolution so they can not act in this matter, I suggest that the scope of their duties be enlarged as soon as possible.

MR. CULVER—I second the motion of Prof. Hallberg, and desire to say that Dr. Rogers is the best man we have for that position. He is a graduate of the Naval School at Annapolis, and knows, of his own knowledge, that the grade of the pharmacists in the army and navy should be raised.

The motion was adopted.

DR. ROGERS—I desire to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this association expresses its high appreciation of the faithful and efficient services, during many difficulties, of the retiring president of the Board of Pharmacy, Mr. H. H. Green." I move the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

PROF. HALLBERG—I think it would be well to appoint the delegates from this association to the American Pharmaceutical Association which meets next month at Denver.

THE PRESIDENT—I will appoint the following members as delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association for the year 1895-96, viz: Charles Zimmermann, of Peoria; R. W. Diller, of Springfield; P. G. Schuh, of Cairo; R. C. Hattenhauer, of LaSalle; Henry Goetz, of Chicago.

THE PRESIDENT—If there is no further business to transact, a motion to adjourn will be in order.

On motion, the association adjourned *sine die*.

Attest: FRANK FLEURY,
Secretary.

F. LUEDER,
President.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Allaire, C. B.	Peoria, Ill.
Birks, John	Peoria, Ill.
Blocki, John	Chicago, Ill.
Boerner, Emil	Iowa City, Iowa.
Chandler, H. H.	Chicago, Ill.
Chandler, C. E.	St. Louis, Mo.
Colburn, W. P.	Peoria, Ill.
Daubach, C. J.	Omaha, Neb.
Engelhard, G. P.	Chicago, Ill.
Eliel, J. C.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Fuller, O. F.	Chicago, Ill.
Ford, W. T.	Kansas City, Mo.
Hayes, P. S.	Chicago, Ill.
Heimstreet, E. B.	Janesville, Wis.
Hess, S. H.	Chicago, Ill.
Hurlbut, C. J.	Chicago, Ill.
Hyde, J. D.	Chicago, Ill.
King, John A.	Chicago, Ill.
Lange, L. A.	Chicago, Ill.
Lord, Thomas	Chicago, Ill.
Oberbeck, O. F.	St. Louis, Mo.
Owen, James	Chicago, Ill.
Plummer, J. W.	Chicago, Ill.
Rohlfing, C. F. H.	St. Louis, Mo.
Stevenson, Robert	Chicago, Ill.
Shultz, M. W.	Peoria, Ill.
Singer, P. J.	Peoria, Ill.
Van Schaack, Peter	Chicago, Ill.
Vincent, C. S.	Davenport, Iowa.
Whelpley, H. M.	St. Louis, Mo.

MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND VISITORS

IN ATTENDANCE AT THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
IN PEORIA, JULY, 1895.

Allen, J. H.....	Marseilles	Frantz, J. S.....	Danville
Anderson, Frank....	Cambridge	Fresch, Jas. W.....	Springfield
Arnold, T. S.....	Watseka	Gabriel, E.....	Elmwood
Barnhart, Clarence.....	Peoria	Gardner, Henry H.....	Peoria
Bartells, George C..	Camp Point	Gardner, L. E.....	Vermont
Beckford, J. M.....	Rock Falls	Garrison, W. H.....	Pearl
Beckmann, H. O.....	Emden	Green, H. H.....	Bloomington
Bennett, A. C.....	Newman	Hall, Fred. A.....	Tonica
Blood, I. W.....	Chicago	Hall, W. H.....	New York, N.Y.
Bodman, S. K.....	Bement	Hallberg, C. S.....	Chicago
Bogardus, H. E.....	Plano	Hamilton, Lee.....	Stronghurst
Bourscheidt, T. J.....	Peoria	Hamilton, W. J.....	Evanston
Boyd, W. P.....	Arcola	Harvey, W.....	Bradford
Brigg, James P.....	Eureka	Hatch, H. Lee.....	Jacksonville
Campen, A. F.....	Peoria	Hattenhauer, R. C..	LaSalle
Chewning, J.....	Bloomington	Helmer, J. G.....	Paxton
Chittenden, C. L....	St. Louis, Mo.	Hereford, E. L.....	Peoria
Clarke, Carl F....	Jackson, Mich.	Heschong, John F.....	Peoria
Coe, T. D.....	Keithsburg	Hollingsworth, Guy...	Sullivan
Coffee, Isaac N.	Cairo	Horn, F. L.....	Decatur
Coffinberry, Sam.....	Peoria	Huber, J. E.....	Peoria
Colburn, W. P.....	Peoria	Irwin, F. G.....	Danville
Conibear, J. C.....	Morton	Irwin, S. M.....	Decatur
Culver, A. A.....	Momence	James, E. E.....	Prairie City
Cuykendall, J. B..	Ind'polis, Ind.	Kavanaugh, T. J.....	Peoria
Danz, Martin.....	Peru	Kneer, John, Jr.....	Peoria
Duncan, O. L.....	Petersburg	Knoebel, Thos....	East St. Louis
Duncan, Wm. D.....	Ottawa	Kyle, Robert H..	Detroit, Mich.
Dunn, D.....	El Paso	LaDue, E. A.....	Spring Valley
Eades, R. I....	Indianapolis, Ind.	Lee, E. H.....	Miley
Ehrlicher, H. M.....	Pekin	Leer, E. D.....	Kewanee
Ehrlicher, O. D.....	Pekin	Lehman, Louis.....	Chicago
Faulkner, Watson ..	Champaign	Lemon, A.....	Peoria
Fisk, E. S.....	Prairie City	Lester, Geo. F.....	Arrowsmith
Fleury, Frank.....	Springfield	Lilly, C. F.....	Peoria

Lionberger, Chas. E.....	Quincy	Scherer, Andrew.....	Chicago
Loar, Geo. F.....	Cuba	Schmid, E. A.....	Peoria
Loehr, Theo. C.....	Carlville	Schmidt, Fred M.....	Chicago
Long, I. L.....	Assumption	Schubert, J. J., M.D.	Kankakee
Lueder, F.....	Peoria	Shinkle, F. L.....	Muncie, Ind.
Luthringer, Geo. F.	Petersburg	Simpson, W. C. and wife,	Vienna
McClain, W. H.....	Onarga	Sims, George.....	Lawn Ridge
Mallory, E. F.....	New York, N.Y	Singer, A. C.....	Chicago
Mercer, W. A.....	Walnut	Sohrbeck, G. H.....	Moline
Merwin, F. D.....	Geneseo	Steinmeyer, W. O....	Carlville
Meyer, Peter.....	Farmington	Stiller, O. H.....	Farmer City
Michels, J. B.....	El Paso	Stockdale, W. M.....	Altona
Moore, F. E.....	Decatur	Strathman, Chas. A....	Peoria
Moschel, Geo. W.....	Morton	Stumpf, F. B.....	Eureka
Murphy, John S.....	Pontiac	Temple, A. J.....	Cameron
Nadler, Chas.....	Peru	Thiele, Emil.....	Chicago
Ohl, William.....	Peoria	Town, J. S.....	Easton
Owen, Clarence.....	Peoria	Travis, M. B.....	Saybrook
Oxley, W. H.....	Strawn	Vonachen, F. H.....	Peoria
Palmer, A. L.....	Detroit, Mich.	Webster, C. A.....	Canton
Plummer, E. M.....	Bradford	Weinkauff, Jacob.....	Peoria
Powers, E. D.....	Edinburg	Whelpley, H. M....	St. Louis, Mo.
Quigley, S. R.....	Elmond	White, Geo. H.....	Pekin
Ramsey, H. J.....	Fairbury	Winget, W. S.....	Farmington
Reichardt, Fred.....	Peoria	Wood, L. T.....	Lacon
Reynolds, J. W.....	Virginia	Wood, R. E.....	Cerro Gordo
Riesz, Louis.....	Peoria	Woods, Henderson....	Maquon
Robie, Lewis.....	Chicago	Woods, F. M.....	Maquon
Robinson, W.....	Brimfield	Woods, J. S.....	Modesto
Rogers, H. H.....	Kankakee	Wright, J. E.....	Geneseo
Rowcliffe, James F....	Peoria	Young, H. C.....	Lawn Ridge
Rowcliffe, J. W.....	Peoria	Zimmermann, A.....	Peoria
Rowles, W. D....	Detroit, Mich.	Zimmermann, Albert...	Peoria
Rudnick, Paul F. A....	Chicago	Zimmermann, D. B....	Roanoke
Rust, Geo. M.....	Canton	Zimmermann, Ernst...	Roanoke
Ryan, P. J.....	Peoria	Zimmermann, Eugene...	Peoria
Savill, Oliver.....	Canton	Zinser, I.....	Washington
Sawyer, Jesse.....	Peoria	Zinser, S. L.....	Minonk
Schapper, F. C.....	Chicago		

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION. 1895-6.

President.

G. HENRY SOHRBECK, MOLINE.

First Vice-President.

T. KNOEBEL, EAST ST. LOUIS.

Second Vice-President.

I. W. BLOOD, CHICAGO.

Third Vice-President.

W. C. SIMPSON, VIENNA.

Treasurer.

H. H. ROGERS, KANKAKEE.

Secretary.

FRANK FLEURY, SPRINGFIELD.

*Executive Committee.*PRES. G. H. SOHRBECK, MOLINE, *Chairman.*

1st. District	I. H. FRY,	Chicago.
2d "	EMIL THIELE,	Chicago.
3d "	A. E. EBERT,	Chicago.
4th "	THOS. V. WOOTEN,	Chicago.
5th "	C. F. HARTWIG,	Chicago.
6th "	E. A. DORNER,	Chicago.
7th "	W. T. KLENZE,	Chicago.
8th "	H. J. BAUMANN,	Dundee.
9th "	THOS. MCNEILL,	Galena.
10th "	J. E. WRIGHT,	Geneseo.
11th "	R. C. HATTENHAUER,	La Salle.
12th "	F. G. IRWIN,	Danville.
13th "	J. F. G. HELMER,	Paxton.
14th "	F. H. VONACHEN,	Peoria.
15th "	GEO. C. BARTELLS,	Camp Point.
16th "	W. H. GARRISON,	Pearl.
17th "	R. N. DODDS,	Springfield.
18th "	C. W. WATSON,	Greenville.
19th "	WM. BOWER,	Olney.
20th "	W. C. RIDGWAY,	Mt. Carmel.
21st "	C. F. PRICKETT,	Centralia.
22d "	PAUL G. SCHUH,	Cairo.

H. H. ROGERS, Kankakee, *Treasurer.*FRANK FLEURY, Springfield, *Secretary.**Local Secretary.*

CHARLES T. BAUMANN, SPRINGFIELD.

COMMITTEES, 1895-6.

Legislation.

F. LUEDER, Peoria. H. GOETZ, Chicago.
W. P. BOYD, Arcola.

Papers and Queries.

T. C. LOEHR, Carlinville. L. C. HOGAN, Chicago.
T. KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.

U. S. Pharmacopæia.

C. S. N. HALLBERG, Chicago.
T. H. PATTERSON, Chicago. H. M. EHRLICHER, Pekin.

Trade Interests and Inter-state League Affairs.

WILLIAM BODEMANN, Chicago.
LOUIS LEHMAN, Chicago. J. S. FRANTZ, Danville.

Adulteration.

J. E. HUBER, Peoria.
R. E. RHODE, Chicago. P. F. A. RUDNICK, Chicago.

Prize Essays.

OSCAR OLDBERG, Chicago.
T. S. ARNOLD, Watseka. C. H. GRUBE, Robinson.

Unofficial Formulas.

J. E. GRUBB, Chicago.
M. B. TRAVIS, Saybrook. G. F. LUTHRINGER, Petersburg.

On Deceased Members.

FRANK FLEURY, Springfield.
F. L. HORN, Decatur. CHAS. NADLER, Peru.

Board of Pharmacy Records.

DR. J. J. SCHUBERT, Kankakee.
J. S. MURPHY, Pontiac. J. F. HESCHONG, Peoria.

Committee on Co-operative Manufacturing Co.

EMIL THIELE, Chicago.
THOS. V. WOOTEN, Chicago. T. J. KAVANAUGH, Peoria.
LOUIS LEHMAN, Chicago. T. KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.
W. M. SEMPILL, Chicago. W. K. FORSYTH, Chicago.

Committee on Apprenticeship.

A. A. CULVER, Momence.
A. SCHERER, Chicago. C. A. STRATHMAN, Peoria.

Committee on Arrangements 1896.

R. W. DILLER, Springfield. R. N. DODDS, Springfield.
J. B. BROWN, Springfield. STUART BROADWELL, Springfield.
L. F. W. SOMMER, Springfield. C. T. BAUMANN, Local Secretary.

DELEGATES, 1896.

American Pharm. Association, Montreal, 1896.

A. ACKERMANN, Chicago. C. S. N. HALLBERG, Chicago.
 O. J. HARTWIG, Chicago. PAUL G. SCHUH, Cairo.
 R. W. DILLER, Springfield.

National Wholesale Drug. Association, 1896.

WILLIAM BODEMANN, Chicago. LOUIS LEHMAN, Chicago.
 J. S. FRANTZ, Danville.

American Medical Association, 1896.

H. H. GREEN, Bloomington. T. N. JAMIESON, Chicago.
 THOMAS WHITFIELD, Chicago.

Illinois Medical Association, 1896.

DR. H. H. ROGERS, Kankakee. I. W. BLOOD, Chicago.
 ANDREW SCHERER, Chicago.

Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, 1896.

DR. H. LEE HATCH, Jacksonville. THOMAS KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.
 GEORGE C. BARTELLS, Camp Point.

Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, 1896.

MARSHALL FINCH, Rushville. OTTO RUDERT, Rock Island.
 W. A. MERCER, Walnut.

Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, 1896.

C. W. GRASSLY, Chicago. HERMAN FRY, Chicago.
 F. C. SCHAPPER, Chicago.

Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, 1896.

J. A. POOL, Morris. W. F. JUNGKUNZ, Freeport.
 A. J. YAW, Belvidere.

Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, 1896.

W. P. BOYD, Arcola. J. E. SMITH, Kankakee.
 T. S. ARNOLD, Watseka.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association met at the Sherman House Club Room Wednesday, October 23, 1895, pursuant to the call of President Sohrbeck.

Present, President Sohrbeck, Moline; I. H. Fry, Emil Thiele, T. V. Wooten, C. F. Hartwig, E. A. Dorner, and W. F. Klenze, Chicago; R. C. Hattenhauer, Sr., La Salle; J. F. G. Helmer, Paxton; C. W. Watson, Greenville, and Secretary Fleury, Springfield. A quorum being present, the president called the meeting to order and proceeded to business.

The place for holding the meeting of the association in 1896 was discussed.

On motion of Mr. Hattenhauer, Springfield was selected.

On motion of Mr. Thiele July 28-29, 1896, was selected as the time for meeting.

On motion of Mr. Thiele the president was directed to appoint a council of administration of the Executive Committee to consist of five members together with the president and secretary who are authorized to conduct the business for the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Hattenhauer each member of the Executive Committee was instructed to report to the secretary a name to be placed upon the voting card, 1896, for member of the State Board of Pharmacy, the council of administration to fill any vacancies occurring.

On motion of Mr. Thiele the sum of fifty dollars was appropriated for the use of the committee on co-operative manufacturing company, the amount to be returned to the association provided the company is organized.

On motion of Mr. Watson the bill of the official stenographer, amount \$57.00, was allowed and ordered paid.

On motion of Mr. Fry the bill of C. S. Hallberg, amount \$4.00, for use of committee U.S.P., was allowed and ordered paid.

On motion of Mr. Wooten the committee adjourned.

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary*,
Springfield.

MEMBERS
OF THE
ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

WHO HAVE PAID DUES DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS AND AT
THE LAST MEETING IN PEORIA.

(Many names will be added in 1896 report that have paid before.)

FIRST TO SIXTH DISTRICTS.
COOK COUNTY.

Ackermann, A., Chicago.	Class, F. L., Chicago.
Bodeman, William, Chicago.	Christensen, F. O., Chicago.
Braun, R. P., Chicago.	Christensen, Lauritz A., Chicago
Blahnik, V. L., Chicago.	Cerny, Jos., Chicago.
Bierstedt, E. A., Chicago.	Callvin, L. G., Chicago.
Blahnik, Mrs. Marie, Chicago.	Colbert, Thomas F., Chicago.
Bingel, Edward, Chicago.	Dorner, E. A., Chicago.
Batt, Bruno, Chicago.	Dyche, W. A., Chicago.
Bishop, S. E., Chicago.	Dattelzweig, M. F., Chicago.
Bearcroft, J. H., Chicago.	Day, W. B., Chicago.
Blood, I. W., Chicago.	Daigger, Andrew, Chicago.
Bowen, R. R., Chicago.	Dumbeck, V. H., Chicago.
Brody, Morris, Chicago.	Dyas, W. H., Arlington Heights.
Braun, N., Chicago.	Elliott, E. H., Chicago.
Barth, Andrew, Chicago.	Eldred, W. H., Chicago.
Bassett, G. R., Chicago.	Eaton, John M., Chicago.
Bojanowski, H. S., Chicago.	Eggers, G. A., Chicago.
Breeves, Herman, Chicago.	Engels, E. C., Chicago.
Beuerle, C. F., Chicago.	Evans, Nathan, Chicago.
Bruning, Lou, Chicago.	Escher, Frank H., Desplaines.
Barber, Robert A., Chicago.	Feldkamp, C. L., Chicago.
Baker, Charles W., Chicago.	Fry, Herman, Chicago.
Brauns, M. L., Chicago.	Fischer, James, Chicago.
Bartz, N. B., Lemont.	Fischer, O. F., Chicago.
Bodenschatz, J. G., Lemont.	Fischel, Emil, Chicago.
Case, George E., Chicago.	Flannery, H. F., Chicago.

- Forsyth, W. K., Chicago.
Fowcek, C. G., Chicago.
Frankson, Benjamin, Chicago.
Fiske, James F., Chicago.
Fry, Isaac H., Chicago.
Frerksen, R. C., Chicago.
Fetherston, E. B., Ravenswood.
Goetz, H., Chicago.
Grassly, C. W., Chicago.
Grubb, J. E., Chicago.
Gray, William, Chicago.
Guertler, Joseph, Chicago.
Goetz, Albert, Chicago.
Grossman, F. A., Chicago.
Grieben, M., Chicago.
Goll, W. H., Chicago.
Gegenheimer, E., Chicago.
Gill, John J., Chicago.
Goll, B. H., Chicago.
Gmelich, L. F., Chicago.
Gieseler, Otto A., Winnetka.
Hedderich, Conrad, Chicago.
Hermann, E. von, Chicago.
Hogan, L. C., Chicago.
Hasse, Frederick, Chicago.
Hasse, W. C., Chicago.
Heddens, C. H., Chicago.
Hofmann, Henry, Chicago.
Huber, George, Chicago.
Hartwig, Otto J., Chicago.
Hartwig, Charles F., Chicago.
Hallberg, C. S. N., Chicago.
Hesselroth, Lawrence, Chicago.
Hauber, P. P., Chicago.
Haeger, Fred, Chicago.
Haas, A., Chicago.
Handtmann, C. A., Chicago.
Hollingshead, J. K., Chicago.
Haering, G. V., Chicago.
Hays, Jos. A., Chicago.
Isacowitz, Julius, Chicago.
Imes, F. G., Chicago.
Jamieson, T. N., Chicago.
Josenhans, R. J. C., Chicago.
Jungk, Louis, Chicago.
Jones, L. Morris, Chicago.
Jungk, J. F. C., Chicago.
Johnston, J. A., Chicago.
Kaerwer, Jacob, Chicago.
Kampman, Cornelius, Chicago.
Knefel, P. F., Chicago.
Kantzabedian, A. J., Chicago.
Kurz, Frederick, Chicago.
Klika, J. L., Chicago.
Kirchgasser, W. C., Chicago.
Krivacsy, Geiza, Chicago.
Kossakowski, M. P., Chicago.
Kaplansky, D., Chicago.
Klotz, A. E., Chicago.
Krembs, M., Chicago.
Kinsey, C. B., Chicago.
Koerner, Christian, Chicago.
Kaufmann, Fer'd, Jr., Chicago.
Krzeminski, C. E., Chicago.
Knowles, F. J., Chicago.
Keys, P. B., Chicago.
Kvitek, Charles, Chicago.
Krueger, H. F., Chicago.
Kaszynski, Jacob, Chicago.
Kaczoraski, A. O., Chicago.
Kraft, Jno. E., Chicago.
Ludwig, A. A., Chicago.
Lorenz, W. H., Chicago.
Liese, Frederick, Chicago.
Lutz, M. F., Chicago.
Linke, R. A. G., Chicago.
Larson, J. S., Chicago.
Lindemann, C. L. D., Chicago.
Lewke, Otto W., Chicago.
Lowenthal, Louis, Chicago.
Letzler, A. E., Chicago.
Lehman, Louis, Chicago.
Lovett, LaMotte, Oak Park.
Mathison, S., Chicago.
Maynard, H. S., Chicago.
Mikolasek, J. F., Chicago.
Miller, J. Ellison, Chicago.
Morrison, F. W., Chicago.

Matthews, C. E., Chicago.
Mai, Herman, Chicago.
Mace, Amy T., Chicago.
Mehl, William, Chicago.
Macy, E. B., Chicago.
Miller, G. A., Chicago.
Morris, W. G., Chicago.
Meyer, Fritz, Chicago.
Marshall, C. E., Chicago.
Mygdal, Thorkil, Chicago.
Murphy, Owen, Chicago.
Mueller, F. L., Chicago.
Miller, Chas., Oak Park.
Meyer, Albert, Blue Island.
McLean, John, Chicago.
McInnery, T. H., Chicago.
McQuillen, F., Chicago.
North, C. F., Chicago.
Novak, Jno., Chicago.
Nonamaker, S. S., Chicago.
Patterson, T. H., Chicago.
Prince, James J., Chicago.
Pierson, J. F., Chicago.
Pritzker, Nicholas Jr., Chicago.
Platt, I., Chicago.
Peiffer, W. C., Lemont.
Rosenwald, Aaron, Chicago.
Rausch, W. A., Chicago.
Ritter, A. P., Chicago.
Rimmele, Chas., Chicago.
Rudnick, P. F. A., Chicago.
Rhode, R. E., Chicago.
Reuter, Henry, Chicago.
Schmidt, F. M., Chicago.
Schmidt, Ernest A., Chicago.
Scheffcik, J. F., Chicago.
Schneider, F. B., Chicago.
Schaefer, P. F., Chicago.
Stiles, J. S., Chicago.
Stamm, Andreas, Chicago.
Sacks, Hyman, Chicago.
Smith, B. F., Chicago.
Scherer, Andrew, Chicago.
Schmeling, F., Chicago.
Straw, John I., Chicago.

Spellum, C. L., Chicago.
Schimek, J. I., Chicago.
Sempill, W. M., Chicago.
Scott, James M., Chicago.
Schapper, F. C., Chicago.
Schembs, F. H., Chicago.
Schmidt, F. J., Chicago.
Schmidt, F. C., Chicago.
Schmidt, O. F., Chicago.
Stahl, Ed L., Chicago.
Senn, Thos. C., Chicago.
Schmitz, E. A., Chicago.
Starr, Geo. F., Chicago.
Schmidt, G. A., Riverdale.
Schnitzins, Fred, Austin.
Truppel, R. S., Chicago.
Tafel, Robert M., Chicago.
Tanke, E. J., Chicago.
Theis, Arnold, Chicago.
Thometz, M. F., Chicago.
Thiele, Emil, Chicago.
Trimen, J. W., Chicago.
Thorburn, A. D., Chicago.
Turnquist, Axel, Chicago.
Uhrus, F. W., Chicago.
Voge, Richard, Chicago.
Vavre, V., Chicago.
Van Schaack, C. P., Chicago.
Van Tuyl, E. A., Riverside.
Weinberger, C. M., Chicago.
Watson, J. A., Chicago.
Whitfield, Thomas, Chicago.
Wooten, T. V., Chicago.
Woltersdorf, E. H., Chicago.
Waiss, F. G., Chicago.
Weber, A. L., Chicago.
Woltersdorf, Louis, Chicago.
Waldecker, F. J., Chicago.
Wessman, A. J., Chicago.
Weimer, G. A., Lemont.
Werner, Benjamin C., Chicago.
Young, Nelson, Chicago.
Zurawski, K. A., Chicago.
Zindt, J. M., Chicago.
Zobel, E. C., Chicago.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

LAKE COUNTY.

Hollestein, C. H., Waukegan.	Pearce, W. W., Waukegan.
Knaak, T. L., Deerfield.	Roberts, Geo. C., Wauconda.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MC HENRY COUNTY.

Alexander, A. R., Richmond.	Wright, A. S., Woodstock.
Story, Miss Julia A., McHenry.	

DE KALB COUNTY.

Bodman, C. G., DeKalb.	Kennedy, W. J., Shabbona.
Dean, W. E., Waterman.	Shaffer, L. C., Kingston.
Dean, C. C., Somonauk.	

KANE COUNTY.

Akin, W. D., Elgin.	Holmes, J. S., Aurora.
Baumann, H. J., Dundee.	Mathewson, W. T., Elburn.
Day, Elmer E., Elgin.	Richmann, A. T., Elgin.
Eddowes, J. K., Geneva.	Sweetland, D., Geneva.
Holmes, W. E., Aurora.	Strader, John C., Geneva.

DU PAGE COUNTY.

Ellsworth, Louis, Wheaton.	Hiatt, Luther L., Wheaton.
Guild, E. C., Wheaton.	McGee, W. E., Hinsdale.

KENDALL COUNTY.

Bogardus, H. E., Plano.	Foster, S. E., Millington.
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GRUNDY COUNTY.

Augustine, John, Braceville.	Hare, H. J., Kinsman.
Campbell, A. J., Mazon.	Pool, J. H., Morris.

NINTH DISTRICT.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Hubbard, J. A., East Dubuque.	Rockey, R. M., Nora.
McNeill, Thomas, Galena.	Siniger, William, Galena.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

Jungkunz, Louis, Freeport.	Naughton, J. M., Winslow.
Jungkunz, W. F., Freeport.	Richart, Henry, Cedarville.

MEMBERS OF THE

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Caswell, S. J., Rockford.	Porter, John R., Rockford.
Lawson, Charles A., Rockford.	Sawyer, W. W., Rockford.
Palmer, W. T., Rockford.	Weaver, B. M., Pecatonica.

BOONE COUNTY.

Lewis, L. C., Belvidere.	Yaw, A. J., Belvidere.
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CARROLL COUNTY.

Foster, G. C., Mt. Carroll.

OGLE COUNTY.

Hartong, A. W., Rochelle.	Robbins, H. C., Creston.
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LEE COUNTY.

Barley, James O., Dixon.	Sullivan, Thomas, Dixon.
Briggs, J. S., Amboy.	Warnick, John B., Amboy.
Leach, W. J., Ashton.	

TENTH DISTRICT.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Brown, Catherine B., Sterling.	Chamberlain, Susannah, Albany.
--------------------------------	--------------------------------

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

Appelquist, O. U., Rock Island.	Sohrbeck, G. Henry, Moline.
Coyne, C. C., Port Byron.	Sohrbeck, Geo. W., Moline.
Koeschritz, H. von, Rock Island.	Schmidt, L. A., Rock Island.
Koehler, Emil, Rock Island.	Speidel, C., Rock Island.
Lindvall, Gus., Moline.	Sandstrom, H., Moline.
Rudert, Otto, Rock Island.	

HENRY COUNTY.

Brown, B. F., Galva.	Stamm, D. M., Geneseo.
Payne, C. W., Kewanee.	Wright, J. E., Geneseo.

MERCER COUNTY.

Crosby, Henry, Viola.	Martin, W. B., Cable.
Hadley, Weymouth, Keithsburg.	Mercer, W. A., Walnut.
Johnston, D. R., Aledo.	

KNOX COUNTY.

Brewer, J. S., Knoxville.	Stockdale, William M., Altona.
Sayre, C. A., Victoria.	Witherell, O. C., Knoxville.

STARK COUNTY.

Cover, John F., Toulon.	Harvey, William, Bradford.
Davis, G. G., Wyoming.	Harrison, D. W. W., Wyoming.
Finch, Marshall, Rushville.	

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

BUREAU COUNTY.

LaDue, E. A., Spring Valley.	Thompson, E. G., Spring Valley.
Pinkley, J. C., Spring Valley.	VanDusen, C., Princeton.
Reed, E. A., LaMoille.	Weaver, H. D., Wyandot.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Allen, J. H., Marseilles.	Harvey, W. R., Dana.
Adamick, G. H., Peru.	Maerklin, Gus, LaSalle.
Duncan, W. D., Ottawa.	Nadler, Chas., Peru.
Dearth, E. A., Grand Ridge.	Pritchett, R. M., Dana.
Danz, Martin, Peru.	Schulte, F. J., Ottawa.
Hattenhauer, R. C., LaSalle.	Singer, A. C., LaSalle.
Hattenhauer, R. C., Jr., Peru.	Tescher, A. G., Mendota.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Bangs, E. A., Chatsworth.	Ramsey, H. J., Fairbury.
Oughton, Jno. R., Dwight.	Root, M. H., Pontiac.
Oxley, W. H., Strawn.	Murphy, J. S., Pontiac.
Payne, C. E., Fairbury.	

WOODFORD COUNTY.

Dunn, D., El Paso.	Stumpf, Frank B., Eureka.
Fry, John, Benson.	Zimmermann, D. B., Roanoke.
Michael, Jno. B., El Paso.	Zinser, Solomon C., Minonk.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

WILL COUNTY.

Bucholz, E. A., Joliet.	Keyes, John, Joliet.
Clippinger, I. A., Plainfield.	Keith, W. F., Elwood.
Horn, N. J., Joliet.	Rohe, Chas. J., Crete.
Henry, R. H., Peotone.	Rohe, W. H., Crete.
Johns, George W., Joliet.	Watson, F. O., Braidwood.
Jump, David W., Plainfield.	Watson, W. J., Braidwood.

KANKAKEE COUNTY.

Culver, A. A., Momence.	Schubert, J. J., Kankakee.
Fries, Franklin S., Kankakee.	Sanstrom, David, Momence.
McVicker, George, Kankakee.	Sines, E. W., Grant Park.
Rogers, H. H., Kankakee.	Smith, J. E., Kankakee.

MEMBERS OF THE

IROQUOIS COUNTY.

Arnold, Thos. S., Watseka.	Lottinville, C. F., Papineau.
Cailloutte, Godfrey, Beaverville.	Miehlenfort, Aug., Ashkum.
DeVeling, J. D., Chebanse.	

VERMILION COUNTY.

Esslinger, A., Danville.	Nash, W. R., Fairmount.
Frantz, J. S., Danville.	Oetzel, Will A., Danville.
Irwin, F. G., Danville.	Post, G. H., Fithian.
Kespler, Frank E., Danville.	Smith, N. F., Hoopeston.
Maurry, Dan'l, Rossville.	

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

MC LEAN COUNTY.

Chewning, J., Bloomington.	Loar, A. D., Bloomington.
Ellis, Milton G., Ellsworth.	Mattocks, H. E., Chenoa.
Gaffron, E. R., Bloomington.	Miller, J. M., Bloomington.
Gaffron, C. F., Bloomington.	Murphy, J. S. Pontiac.
Gerbrick, M., Stanford.	Robb, Hugh, Heyworth.
Green, M. A., Colfax.	Rockhold, J., Stanford.
Green, H. H., Bloomington.	Shores, E. H., Saybrook.
Howard, G. W., Towanda.	Travis, M. B., Saybrook.
Kuhlman, E. H., Bloomington.	Wagner, John, McLean.
Lester, Geo. F., Arrowsmith.	

FORD COUNTY.

Coomes, Ammon, Paxton.	Helmer, J. F. G., Paxton.
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DE WITT COUNTY.

Craig, W. M., Kenney,	Taylor, W. H., Weldon.
Garver, Jno. U., Farmer City.	Williamson, C. W., Clinton.
Lake, J. J., Kenney.	

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Bennett, G. M., Urbana.	Morris, M. E., Ivesdale.
Faulkner, W., Champaign.	McKinley, William, Ogden.
Kinsey, Harry, Champaign.	Palmer J. O., Fisher.
Knowlton, E. M., Urbana.	Stevenson, L. E., St. Joseph.

PIATT COUNTY.

Bodman, S. K., Bement.	Spilver, H. F. W., Mansfield.
Caldwell, W. B., Monticello.	Wood, R. E., Cerro Gordo.
Hott, Jno. F., Monticello.	

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Boyd, W. P., Arcola.	Foster, R. J., Tuscola.
Burnett, W. H., Camargo.	Jarman, Allen, Camargo.
Bennett, A. C., Newman.	Kannaly, J. M., Arcola.
Field, J. A., Tuscola	Stacy, M. F., Hindsboro.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Athay, A. J., Sparland.	Miller, A. Wayland, Varna.
Evans, J. W., Varna.	

PEORIA COUNTY.

Bourscheidt, P. J., Peoria.	McArthur, F. H., Peoria.
Campen, A. F., Peoria.	McDougal, R. D., Peoria.
Cassingham, O. W., Peoria.	Ohl, Wm., Peoria.
Coffinberry, Sam., Peoria.	Ossenbeck, E. A., Peoria.
Davis, Samuel C., Peoria.	Reen, A. W., Peoria.
Eichenberger, W. S., Peoria.	Rowcliffe, J. F., Peoria.
Fahnestock, A. L., Glasford.	Schmid, E. A., Peoria.
Fisher, W. A., Peoria.	Strathman, C. A., Peoria.
Gabriel, Ernest, Elmwood.	Ulrich, Julius, Peoria.
Heschong, J. F., Peoria.	Von Achen, F. H., Peoria.
Huber, J. E., Peoria.	Weinkauff, Jacob, Peoria.
Kavanaugh, T. J., Peoria.	Zimmermann, Eugene, Peoria.
Kneer, John Jr., Peoria.	Zimmermann, Albert, Peoria.
Lemon, Albert, Peoria.	Zimmermann, R., Peoria.
Lilly, C. F., Peoria.	Zimmermann, C., Peoria.
Lueder, Fritz, Peoria.	

FULTON COUNTY.

Clayberg, S. S., Avon.	Plattensburg, P. W., Canton.
Churchill, C. E., Canton.	Rust, Geo. M., Canton.
Fawcett, C. M., Astoria.	Saville, Oliver, Canton.
Hughes, Edward B., Ipava.	Webster, C. A., Canton.
Herlocker, D. A., Table Grove.	

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

Alphonso, A., Washington.	Lawton, L. W., Delavan.
Conibear, J. C., Morton.	Sheibley, J. T., Minier.
Ehrlicher, H. M., Pekin.	White, G. H., Pekin.
Ehrlicher, O. D., Pekin.	Winkelman, J. J., Deer Creek.
Ewing, B. N., Minier.	Zinser, I., Washington.
Hodson, W. F., Delavan.	Zinser, E. F., Washington.

MEMBERS OF THE

MASON COUNTY.

Glass, C. E., Mason City.
 Harmison, D. J. C., Bath.
 Martz, C. H., Topeka.

Pfetzting, C. J., Havana.
 Town, J. S., Easton.
 Coat, H. H., Mason City.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

HENDERSON COUNTY.

Harter, I. F., Stronghurst.
 McKee, John, Biggsville.

Tolman, J. C., Gladstone.

WARREN COUNTY.

Brewer, M., Monmouth.
 Canode, G. B., Monmouth.
 Dunbar, J. C., Monmouth.

Prouty, J. W., Roseville.
 Rayburn, G. W., Roseville.
 Temple, Alfred J., Cameron.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Aldridge, S. H., Plymouth.
 Abernathy, Alex., Pontoosuc.
 Hern, John C., Dallas City.
 Hession, P. J., Hamilton.

Holt, K. S., Ferris.
 Marsh, C. C., Bowen.
 McGee, Samuel, Burnside.
 Troline, John E., Ferris.

MC DONOUGH COUNTY.

Fields, R. B., Colchester.
 James, Elder E., Prairie City.

James, John E., Good Hope.
 Thompson, G. M., Colchester.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Aumann, Henry, Quincy.
 Bartells, Geo. C., Camp Point.
 Breer, P. H., Quincy.
 Reed, John W., Quincy.

Teachenor, I. L., Clayton.
 Schmitt, Leonard M., Quincy.
 Sellner, Albert, Quincy.

BROWN COUNTY.

Miller, S. D., Mound Station.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

CASS COUNTY.

Ayres, D. E., Ashland.
 Reynolds, John W., Virginia.

Spring, F. H., Beardstown.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Allcott, W. A., Jacksonville.
 Bradley, M. M., Waverly.
 Hamilton, J. W., Jacksonville.

Hatch, H. L., Jacksonville.
 Keuchler, R. A., Jacksonville.
 McKenney, F. P., Chapin.

PIKE COUNTY.

Fish, W. H., Baylis.	Hyde, D. W., Pittsfield.
Garrison, W. H., Pearl.	Weiss, D. K., Barry.

GREENE COUNTY.

Knox, W. T., White Hall.	Temple, S. C., Fayette.
Saylor, C. W., Greenfield.	Wolfe, J. H., Roodhouse.
Saylor, W. A., Greenfield.	

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Bramley, Robt., Palmyra.	Loehr, T. C., Carlinville.
Clark, Geo. H., Piasa.	Spooner, P. B., Palmyra.
Deck, L. C., Girard.	Steinmeyer, W. O., Carlinville.

JERSEY COUNTY.

Barry, E. L. H., Jerseyville.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

MENARD COUNTY.

Duncan, O. L., Petersburg.	Reed, Tulley S., Oakford.
Luthringer, G. F., Petersburg.	Zimmermann, A. H., Athens.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Angell, Chas. F., Atlanta.	Mowen, Katherine, Lincoln.
Cull, J. F., Lincoln.	Reed, Chas. C., Lincoln.
Kirby, W. H., Chestnut.	Taylor, C. B., Elkhart.

MACON COUNTY.

Horn, F. L., Decatur.	Talbott, C. W., Niantic.
Irwin, S. M., Decatur.	Thompson, George W., Decatur.
Krone, N. L., Decatur.	Tyler, Chas. H., Decatur.
Matthew, J. B., Blue Mound.	White, Geo. F., Blue Mound.
Moore, Frank E., Decatur.	

SANGAMON COUNTY.

Baumann, G. E., Springfield.	Laugemann, W. G., Springfield.
Baumann, C. T., Springfield.	Ralston, W. B., Springfield.
Brandon, O. T., Springfield.	Rauth, F. W., Springfield.
Clark, Alfred H., Springfield.	Ryan, Chas., Springfield.
Cowen, H. S., Williamsville.	Sommer, L. F. W., Springfield.
Dodds, R. N., Springfield.	Sprague, O. N., Pawnee.
Fleury, Frank, Springfield.	Sprague, E. G., Virden.
Grimes, F. H., Springfield.	Whitley, W. W., Springfield.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Campbell, I., Assumption.	Long, Isaac L., Assumption.
Eichelberger, W. H., Pana.	Powers, E. D., Edinburg.
Hogan, M. J., Taylorville.	

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

Hollingsworth, Guy, Sullivan. Vadakin, J. H., Bethany.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Humphreys, A. J., Lakewood. Knox, Victoria A., Stewardson.
 Kelser, C. W., Moweaqua. Saylor, J. H., Herrick.
 Knox, Jno. W., Stewardson.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Barnes, E. R., Gillespie. Milnor, F. P., Litchfield.

MADISON COUNTY.

Ballweg, Edward, Edwardsville. Marsh, W. H., Upper Alton.
 Barth, G. E., North Alton. Marsh, G. E., Alton.
 Chamberlain, H. W., Alton. Marsh, E., Alton.
 Gerding, E. G., Collinsville. Mueller, Adolph, Highland.
 Grosse, H. G., Collinsville. Schoettle, G. C., Collinsville.
 Heck, J. P., Alton. Wyss, S. H., Alton.
 Judd, Jno. B., Edwardsville.

BOND COUNTY.

Oudyn, M. S., Greenville. Watson, C. W., Greenville.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Graham, E. E., Ramsey. Rode, W. M., Brownstown.
 Lindhorst, W. F., Ramsey. Rode, S. W., Brownstown.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

EDGAR COUNTY.

Honn, S. H., Metcalfe. Payne, V. A., Paris.

COLES COUNTY.

Elwell, W. L., Mattoon. Watson, G. M., Charleston.
 Hilligoss, E. P., Charleston.

CLARK COUNTY.

Bland, P. L., Marshall. Owen, M. G., Westfield.
 Brown, J. F., Casey. Vogt, A. W., West Union.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

Cornwell, L. M., Effingham. Florin, William, Altamont.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Grube, C. H., Robinson. Martin, J. A., Palestine.
 Jones, Dr. H. F., Flat Creek.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Bower, William, Olney.

Bower, G. W., Olney.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Dale, W. R., Sumner.

Martin, C. A., Bridgeport.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

CLAY COUNTY.

McLaughlin, D. M., Flora.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Robinson, I. W., Waltonville.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Carrothers, W. G., Fairfield.

Vandaveer, J. W., Mt. Erie.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

Michels, Berry F., Albion.

WABASH COUNTY.

Baird, F. M., Mt. Carmel.

Ridgway, W. C., Mt. Carmel.

Bower, E. Z., Mt. Carmel.

Warner, Malvin E., Friendsville.

McIntosh, A. J., Allendale.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Harrison, F. O., Christopher.

GALATIN COUNTY.

McCaleb, E. H., Equality.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Martin, W. R., Elizabethtown.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Boch, G. C., Smithton.

Knoebel, Thos., East St. Louis.

Clark, A. F., Rentschler.

Kring, A. O., East St. Louis.

Gain, J. W., East St. Louis.

Steingoetter, H., Belleville.

Harris, W. B., East St. Louis.

Weingaertner, J. J., Belleville.

Henrich, George, Mascoutah.

Wilson, T. A., Lebanon.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Berger, G. H., Carlyle.

Hord, Geo. Y., Keyesport.

Gissy, C. E., Breese.

MARION COUNTY.

Altom, S. E., Patoka.	Schwartz, Joseph, Salem.
Green, H. F., Kinmundy.	Schwartz, Frank, Salem.
Prickett, C. F., Centralia.	

MONROE COUNTY.

Eilbraeth, W. E., Waterloo.	Schauffert, J. G., Columbia.
-----------------------------	------------------------------

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Mielheims, C. M., Nashville.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Miller, A. J., Chester.	Tegtmeyer, George, Shilo Hills.
Paulter, C. D., Evansville.	

PERRY COUNTY.

Brookings, C. M., DuQuoin.	Kugler, M. L., Pinckneyville.
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TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Neill, Ed. R., Murphysboro.	Patten, Eustis, Carbondale.
Post, J. F. H., Murphysboro.	Rosson, T. W., Pomona.
Port, P. M., Murphysboro.	Rainbow, J. C., Jr., Murphysboro.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

Anderson, D. S., Creal Springs.	Kelley, Joseph, Carterville.
Hampton, R. H. H., Carterville.	Price, Jonathan, Carterville.

SALINE COUNTY.

Grace, J. H., Harrisburg.

UNION COUNTY.

Hall, S. C., Anna.	Wood, G. H., Anna.
Parks, G. C., Anna.	Simpson, W. C., Vienna.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Coffee, I. N., Cairo.	Schuh, Paul G., Cairo.
Metzger, M. C., Cairo.	

PULASKI COUNTY.

Crecelius, G. W., Olmstead.	Fellestein, J., New Grand Chain.
Winstead, M. L., Wetang.	

Copy of voting card sent to every registered pharmacist in the state, with his 1896 certificate;

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 1, 1896.

To the Registered Pharmacists of Illinois:

The following have been nominated by the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association for the vacancy on the State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois, caused by the expiration of the term of office of Mr. I. N. Coffee, Cairo, December 30, 1896.

Please put a cross before the names of five of the persons named below, sign card and mail to me. You can not vote but for five persons, and your vote is null and void if you vote for more than five, or if you cast five votes for one person.

, AT LARGE.

W. C. SIMPSON, Vienna.

THOMAS KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.

ISAAC W. BLOOD, Chicago.

District 1—JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Chicago.

" 2—JOHN DIETZ, Chicago.

" 3—HERMAN CUNRAD, Chicago.

" 4—JOHN I. STRAW, Chicago.

" 5—GEORGE S. MILLER, Chicago.

" 6—ANDREW SCHERER, Chicago.

" 7—CHARLES W. GILBERT, Waukegan.

" 8—WILLIAM HART, Elgin.

" 9—ALBERT J. YAW, Belvidere.

" 10—HENRY CROSBY, Viola.

" 11—GUSTAVE KNEUSSL, Ottawa.

" 12—THOMAS S. ARNOLD, Watseka.

" 13—MILES B. TRAVIS, Saybrook.

" 14—CYRUS A. WEBSTER, Canton.

" 15—WILLIAM J. FRISBEE, Bushnell.

" 16—WILLIAM T. KNOX, Whitehall.

" 17—GEORGE F. LUTHRINGER, Petersburg.

" 18—E. M. STUBBLEFIELD, Hillsboro.

" 19—C. A. PERDUNN, Marshall.

" 20—W. G. CARROTHERS, Fairfield.

" 21—C. M. BROOKINGS, Duquoin.

" 22—L. A. MINNER, Murphysboro.

By order of the Executive Committee, Illinois Pharm. Association,
October 23, 1895. FRANK FLEURY, Secretary.

Sign your name here:

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